



# Moscow Moves on Caucasus

## Troops Deployed To Quell Violence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MOSCOW — Russia deployed about 3,000 heavily armed troops Sunday to separate rival Caucasian factions and said it was ready to disarm them by force to end a series of violent clashes.

Deputy Prime Minister Georgi S. Khizina of Russia told the Itar-Tass press agency that Interior Ministry troops flown in by Moscow had taken up positions between rival Ossetian and Ingush fighters near Russia's southern border.

"We will fire on and disarm all illegal formations, whichever side they belong to," Mr. Khizina said. Itar-Tass later reported that the two sides had agreed to a cease-fire. But an Ossetian spokesman, contacted by telephone, said fighting was continuing. "The fighting is going on in four separate places, despite the cease-fire," he said.

Paratroop units had reportedly been ordered to move all armed groups out of the zone of conflict, in the autonomous Russian region of North Ossetia, Itar-Tass said. The fighting, in which local press agencies said dozens of people had been killed, was the worst to erupt within Russia's borders since the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The dispatch of the Russian troops followed a meeting Saturday of President Boris N. Yeltsin's Security Council.

Fighting in the Caucasus, home to dozens of nationalities divided by ethnic and tribal rivalries, has until now been largely confined to the former Soviet republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The spread of conflict onto Russian soil is a dangerous development for Mr. Yeltsin, already struggling with a political and economic crisis.

A North Ossetian official said 80 Russian troops had been taken hostage on Friday night by Ingush fighters, but he gave no details of how they had been captured or where they were being held.

The Ingush are campaigning to win territory for an independent republic formally declared in June. Many Ingush were evicted from lands recently by the neighboring Chechen people, with whom they inhabited a joint Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Region under Soviet rule.

The Ingush want control of areas that were transferred to North Ossetia in 1944 by Stalin.

Stalin accused the Ingush and the Chechens of collaborating with Nazi Germany and deported both groups en masse to Central Asia. (Reuters, AFP)

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# For Now, Russian Free-Market Plans Stay on Road

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, Russia — Mikhail Puzikhin, 24, kicked a few tires, counted his rubles and bought a truck. And with that simple act, he struck a blow for reformers in Moscow in their increasingly desperate battle against resurgent conservatives.

Nizhni Novgorod, Russia's third-largest city and a vanguard of reform, sold 59 trucks at auction, taking a first, small slice out of the 260,000-truck monopoly of Russia's Transport Ministry. The auctions are intended to help create a more efficient distribution system and provide opportunities for would-be entrepreneurs.

But the auction, coming a half year after the region began selling off state-owned stores and restaurants, was also an important political symbol. With conservative forces challenging the economic shock therapy of

President Boris N. Yeltsin, the mantra of reformers across Russia has become "neoliberalism" — "irreversible" — and the urgent goal has become to plant capitalism so deep in Russia's soil that no one will be able to uproot it.

The scene over the weekend at Nizhni Novgorod's fairgrounds, where more than 600 local citizens registered to bid and take a chance on free enterprise, showed how quickly attitudes have changed. Most were young and far from rich, and had never thought about business until two or three years ago.

"If you don't take a risk," Mr. Puzikhin said after bidding 180,000 rubles (\$450) for a seven-year-old truck, "you won't drink champagne."

The hiders are among what Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Stelmach said were 30 million Russians — one in five —

who now depend in some way on the private sector. But even here in this industrial city on the Volga River, 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow, the reforms remain fragile.

"I think it's too early to speak about any significant change in people's mentality," said Yevgeny Gorkov, the reform-minded deputy governor of the Nizhni Novgorod region. "The trend is to say that the reforms are not working."

The rush to carry out reforms accelerated in October when Russia's conservative parliament voted, over Mr. Yeltsin's objections, to convene on Dec. 1 a session of the more powerful — and equally conservative — Congress of People's Deputies. Politicians here have suggested that Mr. Yeltsin might respond to legislators' anti-free-market pressure by introducing some form of authoritarian rule or by compromising with opponents of privatization.

Most analysts in Russia say the chaotic

rush of change can no longer be stopped. "The reforms are irreversible in the sense that the administrative command system can never be restored," said Andrei Kormunov, a commentator in Moscow.

But Mr. Kormunov and most other observers also say the direction of change — who will claim the spoils, and how the new world will be managed — remains very much in question.

The new entrepreneurs of Nizhni Novgorod say their survival is at stake.

One of the city's most successful businessmen is Vladimir Sedov, whose Ruskly Klub includes two restaurants, a bar, a mushroom farm and other ventures. Mr. Sedov employs 1,500 people, including more than 100 security guards, he said.

"Tomorrow, a different group of politicians could steer a different course, and take everything away from me," Mr. Sedov said.

# Skepticism Seen as Likely to Limit U.S. Turnout

Curtis B. Gans, director of the nonpartisan, non-profit Committee for the Study of the American Electorate in Washington, discussed the final stage of the U.S. election campaign with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Is voter registration up this year?  
A. Yes, on average it is one percentage point above 1988, to about 72 percent of the total eligible voters.

Q. What does that tell you?  
A. That there is greater interest but that only in certain places is it reflected in an increase in registrations. The degree of registration limits how much the turnout can increase.

Q. Could you explain that please?  
A. The turnout in 1988 was 50.15 percent, and I assume that this year it will be somewhere between 52 percent and 55 percent. To get a 55 percent turnout, 85 percent of the registered voters would have to vote, and we haven't had anything like that since the 1960s.

Q. You say interest is up. Why?  
A. The three Rs — recession, read my lips and Ross.

Q. Why is this interest not translated into more registrations, a greater turnout?  
A. Because we have had nothing but negative elections since 1984. Because of shocks to our political system like Vietnam and Watergate. Because of realities of public leaders that do not square with images of probity. Because of the growing complexity of our problems and a lack of

clarity in dealing with them. Because two wage-earner families lead increasingly stressful lives in trying to make ends meet. Because single parents in the inner cities are too busy fighting the drug and crime culture.

Because of the increasing misalignment of our political parties. Because our political campaigns consist of 30-second demagogic attack ads. Because we have govern-

### MONDAY Q&A

ments incapable of occupying events so that anyone who sat in a 15-minute traffic jam on his way to work 15 years ago now sits in a 30-minute jam, no matter who gets elected.

Because we have any number of examples — from Lyndon Johnson saying he was not going to send American boys to do what Asian boys ought to do through read my lips — of politicians saying one thing and doing something 180 degrees different. Because of scandals magnified by television. Because of a decline in the quality of education, and civic education. Because of a shift in values away from interest in government and toward self-seeking. I could go on, but one of these issues is being addressed or corrected by this election.

Q. That is some list. Do you see any prospect of improvement?  
A. If Clinton gets elected, he has promised to bring in national service and reform voter registration. And I think he does have a deep and abiding commitment to education.

Q. Would this be enough to start reversing the mood of disillusion and skepticism you have just described?  
A. Not unless he grappled with the economy effectively.

Q. Does your study of the electorate include American voters overseas?  
A. No. This is the fault of our census denominators, which include convicted felons and people in mental institutions who have been declared incompetent and can't vote, but excludes Americans abroad who can. In effect, the two groups cancel each other out.

Q. Many Americans overseas complain about the difficulty of registering and voting.  
A. This is true, and it is largely due to the crazy quilt of individual state laws. There have been bills recently to introduce at least some uniformity to the process and I assume that under a democratic administration some of these would stand a chance of being enacted.

Q. What do the opinion polls tell you?  
A. They show an average American who's undecided or half-decided. He really doesn't want George Bush again, but isn't sure he trusts Bill Clinton with the White House, and he fears Ross Perot.

Q. Which means many voters are going to be undecided on the day?  
A. Yes, and many of them will sit home because they find the decision too difficult.

Q. Who would this benefit?  
A. The lower turnout in this election, the better off George Bush is.

# For Israel and Jordan, A 'Peace Treaty' First

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and Jordan, providing details of a draft accord reached last week by their peace negotiators, have agreed in writing for the first time that their goal is a formal peace treaty within the framework of a comprehensive Israeli-Arab settlement.

Israeli cabinet ministers described the agreement on Sunday as a breakthrough, and some officials said they hoped it would serve as a model for their discussions with other parties in the Middle East peace talks, especially Syria and the Palestinians.

The officials also said that the chief negotiator with Syria, Itamar Rabinovich, would be named Israel's ambassador to the United States, replacing Zalman Shoval, who has held the position for the last two years. An Israeli newspaper reported that the change would occur this month, but officials said that it would take longer and that in any event Mr. Rabinovich, who is rector of Tel Aviv University, would remain in charge of the talks with Syria.

For the Israelis, there was great significance that after four decades of a technical state of war, Jordan

had unambiguously accepted the words "peace treaty" in defining objectives.

In Israel, Israel agreed to discuss water and land claims, the intricate problem of Palestinian refugees and arms control, including the destruction of unconventional weapons. A press report here on Sunday said that the two countries were talking as well about a "Dead-Red Canal" that would run from the Dead Sea to the Red Sea on land held by Israel and claimed by Jordan.

In Jordan, officials also praised the tentative agreement, reached four days ago in Washington, and focused on an agenda that will guide further negotiations in the Israeli-Arab talks, which entered their second year this weekend.

"I think it's a very important step forward," an unidentified senior official told Reuters in Amman.

Israeli commentators said it was significant that Jordan — unlike Syria when there were important developments in its negotiations with Israel — had published details of the draft agenda this weekend in the official press.

"It's a sign of their commitment and seriousness," said Professor Asher Susser, a specialist in Jordanian affairs at Tel Aviv University.

For all the optimistic appraisals, however, senior officials in both countries cautioned that an agenda was no more than that: a list of the items that will be discussed when the talks resume next week. The road to an actual treaty remains long, they said, and nothing has changed in the position of the various Arab parties that an Israeli deal with any one of them must be accompanied by agreements with all.

### Congo Regime Is Shaken

Reston  
BRAZZAVILLE — Congo's national assembly passed a motion of no-confidence in Prime Minister Stephane Maurice Bongho-Nourra's government on Saturday, pushing it to the brink of collapse.

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Ross Perot lending an ear to Kevin Grace, 12, in Tampa, Florida, after spotting Kevin's big fake ears.

# POLLS: Democrat Holds On to a Lead in 31 States

(Continued from page 1)  
17 percent. A New York Times/CBS poll showed Mr. Clinton with 43 percent, Mr. Bush 34 percent and Mr. Perot 15 percent.

The Post survey was based on interviews with key political figures in all 50 states, pollsters and campaign consultants and officials of all three national campaigns. It shows that to win, Mr. Bush would have to hold everything in his shaky base, including a sweep of Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio and Texas, and still find 71 more electoral votes from a pool of 15 states dominated by Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Tennessee — a tall order.

Those eight states are the focus as Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton burn their final reserves of energy on a frantic round of rallies, airport stops and television interviews, aimed at capturing what many observers believe may be an unusually large bloc of late-deciding voters.

The election results are far from predictable, given the presence of the strongest independent candidate in 68 years in Mr. Perot, and the possibility many see of a big increase in voting by disaffected citizens who usually shun the voting booth.

The Post analysis comes with two special caveats this year. No third-party or independent candidate in the modern era has held as high a share of the vote this late in the campaign as Mr. Perot carries into the final 48 hours. If it starts to

erode as people focus on the choice between Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton, a large number of states — at least 25 of them — appear close enough to shift sides.

Second, although there are skeptics, many state officials predict that voting turnout may be up significantly — some say dramatically — and these voters could well spring surprises that even a close-to-the-ground survey like this would miss.

Two factors give Republicans hope of Mr. Bush's pulling off what would have to be regarded as the biggest upset since Harry S. Truman's 1948 victory. Early last week, there was some narrowing of Mr. Clinton's margins as Republican voters came home, especially in the South and the Midwest, but the trend seems to have stopped on Thursday and Friday. Additional millions of the kind of voters who backed Ronald Reagan and Mr. Bush in the '80s are still saying they plan to support Mr. Perot. If Mr. Bush can peel off some of them, he could make it a competitive race.

### Clinton Holding Lead

Robin Toner of The New York Times reported:  
The latest New York Times/CBS News Poll showed that the furious weeklong crossfire between Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton left Mr. Clinton still holding a lead.

The new poll, conducted Tuesday through Friday, also showed that Mr. Perot remained a distant

third, and that about a third of his supporters said it was possible they would change their minds before Election Day.

Despite a fierce Republican assault last week on Mr. Clinton's trustworthiness, his record in Arkansas and his economic policies, Mr. Bush has not succeeded in raising his own support, according to the poll.

The survey showed Mr. Clinton with the backing of 43 percent of the probable electorate, Mr. Bush with 34 percent, and Mr. Perot with 15 percent. A week ago, Mr. Clinton stood at 40 percent, Mr. Bush at 35 percent and Mr. Perot at 15 percent.

A look at the electoral map suggests that a Bush victory might still be possible, but even his own strategists acknowledge that it would require a wave of last-minute decisions and lucky breaks that would deliver to him a string of states that are now closely contested.

On the other hand, Mr. Clinton's lead over Mr. Bush in The Times/CBS poll is now akin to Mr. Bush's lead over Michael S. Dukakis on the final weekend before the 1988 election. Mr. Bush prevailed that year with a huge electoral-vote victory.

Mr. Perot, for his part, appears to have paid a considerable price for a week of controversy prompted by his accusations that Republicans plotted to disrupt his daughter's wedding and wiretap his office.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Ukraine Leader Denies China Deal

BEIJING (AP) — President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine said over the weekend that the former Soviet republic would pursue military cooperation with China but would not sell Beijing an aircraft carrier.

News reports had said Ukraine was negotiating to sell an aircraft carrier to China, causing concern among Asian countries worried about Beijing's military buildup.

Beijing denied the report and Mr. Kravchuk, who is visiting China, told a news conference Saturday that Ukraine had no intention of selling the carrier to China. But he added that added that his country was "ready to start cooperation with China in the military field."

## Plutonium Ship Leaves French Port

BREST, France (AP) — A Japanese ship left here Sunday, a day early to pick up a cargo of plutonium, a government official said. Plutonium is among the most toxic of substances, and several countries have said they did not want the freighter passing through their waters, fearing an accident or terrorist attack. Environmental groups also have lobbied against the transfer.

The cargo ship Akatsuki Maru arrived in Brest on Thursday. The Ministry of Industry had said the ship would leave Sunday night for Cherbourg, 240 kilometers (240 miles) to the east, to load the plutonium. But a ministry official said without explanation that the vessel left late Saturday or early Sunday.

Secrecy has surrounded the ship's voyage since its departure from Japan in August to pick up 1.7 tons of enriched plutonium from a government nuclear-fuel treatment agency that processed it from spent Japanese nuclear reactor fuel. The plutonium is for use in Japanese reactors.

## ANC-Pretoria Talks Set for Nov. 22

OVIEDO, Spain (AP) — The African National Congress and the South African government will resume negotiations Nov. 22 in an effort to end white-minority rule, Nelson Mandela has announced.

The ANC president said the talks would focus on establishing an interim government aimed at easing the transition to multiracial democracy. Negotiations broke down in June after the ANC pulled out to protest political violence in the country.

The ANC had questioned President Frederik W. de Klerk's sincerity about putting whites and blacks on equal political footing, but Mr. Mandela's tone was conciliatory here Saturday. "Mr. de Klerk is the leader of the party that has created formidable difficulties as far as the majority of the people are concerned," Mr. Mandela said, "but our idea is to let bygones be bygones."

## Spassky Plays to Draw With Fischer

BELGRADE (AP) — Boris Spassky pressed Bobby Fischer in the 28th game of their chess rematch here Sunday, but settled for a draw instead of risking a series-ending loss. Both players agreed that Mr. Spassky had an edge in a game that ended after 35 moves, but to press hard for a victory the Russian would have had to open his position and risk counterattack by the American.

The first man to win 10 games collects \$3.35 million, while the loser gets the remainder of the \$5 million prize. Mr. Fischer leads the series, 9 to 5, and according to match rules is guaranteed at least a tie. Draws do not count. According to the match schedule, the next game is Wednesday, with Mr. Fischer playing white.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## Threat of Flood Recedes in Florence

FLORENCE (AP) — Cloudy but dry weather on Sunday gave this city some relief as the Arno River receded to below flood-watch level.

Italian television reported that flooding on Saturday left about 1,000 people homeless in Tuscany, the hardest-hit town being Poggio a Caiano, 17 kilometers (10 miles) from Florence. Rescuers there cruised the streets in boats, and about 30 elderly people spent Saturday night in a convent, according to television accounts.

On Sunday morning, the Arno, which flows through the heart of Florence, whose churches and museums house some of the world's finest artwork, receded to 2.4 meters (nearly eight feet) above normal, still of the 3-meter flood-alarm level, the news agency ANSA reported. Slides were overcast and rain was forecast for Monday in Tuscany.

Many Parisian subway stations will be restored to their original glory by the year 2000, the transit authority has announced. Ten of the city's 325 Metro stations are to be overhauled in the coming year, and about 140 others are included in the project.

Ministers from Italy, France and Switzerland rejected plans on Sunday to build a new Mont Blanc tunnel under the Alps. There had been suggestions that the existing tunnel, which links Italy and France, should be doubled in size to cope with an increase in traffic, but these were rejected by the three ministers at their annual meeting in Aosta, Italy. Instead, they agreed to set up a joint conference to study how to protect the environment in the region. (Reuters)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Luxembourg, Macao, Monaco, San Marino, Uruguay, Vatican City.
- TUESDAY: Ecuador, Japan, Panama, Puerto Rico.
- WEDNESDAY: Andorra, Panama, Vatican city.
- THURSDAY: El Salvador, Liberia.
- FRIDAY: Morocco.
- SATURDAY: Bangladesh.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

# Turks Carry Offensive To Kurds in North Iraq

Agence France-Presse

SALAHADDIN, Iraq — Turkish forces killed 1,000 Kurdish separatists when they overran a major base in northern Iraq, Turkish state television reported Sunday.

But Iraqi Kurdish leaders here said 14 of their guerrillas were killed and 40 wounded when they were attacked by Turkish warplanes Saturday, within the allied "safe haven" in northern Iraq. They called for international help in persuading Ankara to withdraw.

Ankara's troops are trying to drive the Kurdistan Workers Party, a Turkish group waging a bloody campaign in the southeast, of the country, out of bases in the border region of northern Iraq.

Turkey's TRT television channel said Turkish troops backed by warplanes and armored units captured the camp of the Turkish Kurds at Khafanin, a base for 2,200 rebels and one of the major targets of the Turkish Army since it launched an offensive on Oct. 16.

The army assault has continued despite the party's agreement to surrender to the Iraqi Kurds and halt cross-border raids into Turkey. Around a thousand rebels were killed in the land and air assault, and those who escaped "will be destroyed in clean-up operations," a military official told TRT.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel of Turkey told the Workers Party to surrender to Turkish authorities with their arms, but he denied that his country had territorial aims in northern Iraq.

Ferhat Ocalan, brother of the party chief, Abdullah Ocalan, has said that there were 2,000 party fighters inside Iraq and another 5,000 in Turkey.

But Mr. Demirel said that as many as 10,000 Workers Party guerrillas were held up in the

## Kohl Supports Lubbers for EC

AMSTERDAM — Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands has the right qualities to lead the European Community when Jacques Delors steps down as president of the EC Commission, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said on Dutch radio on Sunday. "I don't know what his personal ambitions are, but he is one of the leading personalities in Europe," Mr. Kohl said. "He has all the qualities needed to prepare and carry out important decisions in that role."

Mr. Lubbers, who will mark 10 years as prime minister on Wednesday, has been widely considered a possible successor to Mr. Delors, whose third term as president is up at the end of 1994. Mr. Lubbers has not said whether he wants the job, but his term as prime minister is also up in 1994, and he has said he would not seek re-election.

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# CAMPAIGN '92 / UNCERTAINTY ON CAPITOL HILL

## Democrats Will Hold Senate, but Will They Own It?

By Clifford Kraus  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three weeks ago, Democrats were confident that they were rolling toward a sweeping victory in Senate races across the country, giving them a filibuster-proof, 60-vote majority needed to pass strong gun-control legislation and codify abortion rights.

But in a twist of fortunes even more marked than in the presidential race, Republican Senate candidates have made steady gains in the last 10 days, producing tight races in 11 of the 34 seats contested on Nov. 3.

They have advanced most markedly in California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Washington and Wisconsin, all states where Republicans were seen as sure losers only a few weeks ago.

Depending on how these close races go, Democrats might yet add to their 57-to-43 majority. But there could be well be little or no change in the Senate's party breakdown. Republicans even have a slim chance to pick up a seat or two, adding to their power either to support President George Bush or block the initiatives of President Bill Clinton.

Whatever the final breakdown, Republicans have virtually no chance of challenging Democratic domination in the Senate. The situation is the same in the House, where

Republicans are expected to make few gains despite a projection of more than 100 new members.

In the Senate, each party is at some risk of losing six seats in the 102d Congress. Among those facing the most serious challenges are five Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans are John Seymour of California, Bob Packwood of Oregon, Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania and Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York. The Democrats are John Glenn of Ohio and Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

While New Hampshire Republicans are facing surprising opposition in their efforts to hold the seat of Senator Warren B. Rudman, who is retiring, Democrats face firm challenges for seats of departing senators from California, Colorado, Illinois and Washington.

"I'm feeling kind of nervous," said Don Foley, political director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. "There's too much volatility. But we could still pick up a seat or two."

A Republican consultant, Linda Divall, said: "Things are moving very quickly out there. The three Republican incumbents that were written off three weeks ago — D'Amato, Kasten and Specter — are now all in position to win."

Some Republican strategists said they believed that Democratic Senate candidates had shot to big leads in the aftermath of the Republican National Convention because the inflammatory appeals of Patrick Buchanan and a few other speakers turned off most independents and even some Republicans. Now, they say, the voters are finally focusing on the Senate races.

Although noting that filibusters, delaying tactics that require 60 votes to overturn, are rarely broken on purely party-line votes, Republicans said that only a few days ago they feared that a Democratic gain of up to five seats along with a Democratic White House would produce a steamroller they could not resist.

A Clinton victory would give Democrats control of both the executive and legislative branches for the first time in 12 years.

Few national patterns have emerged in the Senate races, except that negative campaigning is the norm even though most voters say they yearn for more issues and fewer personal attacks.

Voters in South Carolina are rejecting Republican advertisements linking gay rights to Senator Ernest F. Hollings, fueling the Democratic senator's comfortable lead over a candidate who was once given a real chance to win. But in Wisconsin, Mr. Kasten has rebounded in stunning fashion by painting

his Democratic opponent, Russell Feingold, a state senator, as a coddler of criminals and one whose secret plan is to tax the middle class.

Several races are based on primarily local issues. For instance, the tight Oregon race between Mr. Packwood and Representative Les AuCoin may be decided over which is viewed as friendlier to the suffering timber industry.

And in New Hampshire, Governor Judd Gregg, a longtime Republican staple, is trying to beat back a strong Democratic Senate challenge by warning voters that his opponent's suggestion to cut defense spending by 50 percent over five years would put thousands of local shipyard workers out of a job.

The congressional hearings last year involving Anita F. Hill and Clarence Thomas helped produce what Democrats heralded as "the year of the woman," resulting in 11 women winning nominations for the Senate. But female power seems to have faded since the primary season.

Only two of the female candidates, Senator Barbara A. Mikulski of Maryland and Diane Feinstein of California, appear to be sure bets, with Democrats Lynn H. Yeakel of Pennsylvania, Patty Murray of Washington, Barbara Boxer of California and Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois running either narrowly ahead or narrowly behind.



Carol Moseley Braun, right, campaigning in Illinois with the help of Sharon Pratt Kelly, center, the mayor of Washington. Mrs. Braun is one of several Democratic women in tight Senate races.

### ★ ELECTION NOTES ★

#### On High Court's Bench, Room at the Center

WASHINGTON — For the last 25 years, Republican presidents have appointed every new justice to the Supreme Court.

As a result of their long domination of the White House, Republicans from Richard Nixon through George Bush have created a high court that is sympathetic toward government power and skeptical about claims of individual rights. Four of the nine justices said in June, for instance, that they would vote to overturn the right to choose abortion — meaning if just one more justice agrees with them, the landmark Roe v. Wade decision would be reversed.

If Mr. Bush is re-elected, by 1996 all nine justices would likely be conservative Republican appointees. With one or two appointments, however, a President Clinton could push the court back toward the ideological middle. The opportunity could come if two justices follow through on hints they might soon retire.

One, Justice Harry A. Blackmun, a moderate liberal who wrote the Roe decision, turns 84 next month. The other, Justice Byron R. White, 75, the lone remaining Democratic appointee, is often aligned with the court's conservative wing. He was one of the four justices who declared that he would reverse the abortion-rights decision.

For the record, Clinton aides say that it is premature to talk about any nominees. Mr. Clinton has not been elected, they note, and no Supreme Court justice has announced plans to resign.

But with the Arkansas governor holding a lead in the polls, liberal legal activists and some Clinton advisers have been quietly trading names of potential nominees. They say that Mr. Clinton would stress quality and achievement, rather than ideology. But he has warned that abortion rights are hanging by a thread and has said that his nominees would support Roe. Later, he said simply that they would support a right to privacy, which was the basis for Roe. (LAT)

#### A Big Party Coming Up in Little Rock Tuesday

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — The center of downtown Little Rock promises to be an untidy but festive cluster of television satellite trucks, snaking cables, oversized video screens, street vendors and a projected 20,000 to 25,000 strolling party-goers on election night.

Nearly 16 square blocks will be closed to automobile traffic, and luxury hotel suites overlooking the Arkansas River will be taken over by private parties for wealthy Democratic Party contributors and officials.

But what if Mr. Clinton should not win the presidential election? "That would dampen spirits a bit," Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly said. "But I don't think we would flood the city with tears if he loses. People are coming in from all over the state and from Tennessee and other states, and it's going to be just wonderful fun whether you are for Clinton or not."

Hotels are completely booked as far away as Hot Springs, 40 miles (60 kilometers) to the southwest, so Little Rock residents like P.A. Hollingsworth, a lawyer, said people he had not heard from in years have called to ask if he could put them up.

Some were job seekers in a new administration, he said, and others were Arkansas natives who just wanted to be part of the spectacle.

Over the last year or so, Mr. Clinton's drive for the presidency has been a bonanza for Arkansas' state capital of 175,000 people. It has also prompted curiosity about the city and the state, so local tourism officials hope to continue cashing in. They will soon start offering eight half-day to full-day bus trips to points of interest around the state. (NYT)

#### Quote/Unquote

"All I can say is Bozo makes people laugh and Bush makes people cry... And America is going to be laughing on Tuesday." — Bill Clinton, in response to Mr. Bush, who had called the Democratic team "two bozos." (AP)

#### Away From the Hustings

- The space shuttle Columbia landed safely on Sunday at Cape Canaveral after nearly 10 days in orbit. It touched down at the Kennedy Space Center, from which it blasted off on Oct. 22 on a mission that was criticized by some for its modest scientific goals. While in orbit, the crew of five men and a woman deployed a small earthquake research satellite and tested a computer vision system designed to improve the sight of robots in the future construction of a \$30 billion U.S. space station.
- A flu shot could open the door to a new class of drugs against HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, but Duke University Medical Center researchers in Durham, North Carolina, said a new drug would not be developed quickly. The researchers have created a protein fragment that stops the AIDS virus from infecting human cells in laboratory tests. Scientists say a report will be published this week in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.
- Eight trick-or-treating children suffered hallucinations, headaches and nausea Halloween night in Warrington, Pennsylvania, but authorities said they doubted tainted candy caused the illness. Officials said none of the children was seriously ill.
- Tighter security has reduced illegal crossings of the U.S.-Mexican border near San Diego and helped combat border violence and drug traffic, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said in Washington Saturday.
- Church of Scientology members must be allowed to attend a convention held by an organization that claims the church is a cult and is accused of kidnapping its members, a judge has ruled. He said that the Cult Awareness Network cannot bar the Scientologists from attending its national convention in Los Angeles this week. Officials tried to bar them because they feared the Scientologists' real motivation was to disrupt the conference.
- A 30-year-old man arrested on rape charges in Houston has admitted to committing some attacks and may be responsible for assaults on as many as eight women aged 18 to 79, authorities said. Peter Senez, 30, a Colombian national, was arrested Friday and charged with three counts of aggravated sexual assault.
- An action of Ku Klux Klan memorabilia attracted hundreds of people, from collectors to the curious, to Fremont, Michigan, over the weekend in an event criticized by a civil rights leader as reminiscent of a slave auction. People bid as much as \$1,000 for stained cotton robes and hoods. Also on sale were aging documents and letters from a now-defunct Klan chapter that operated in the area in the 1920s.
- The 1992 smog season in Southern California was one of the cleanest on record, continuing a decade-long trend of slow-but-steady improvement of the nation's most polluted air. The region still has the nation's worst air pollution, and has consistently violated Clean Air Act standards for more than 30 years.

### Don't Waste Votes on A 'Loser,' Perot Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONG BEACH, California — Ross Perot brought his long-shot campaign here Sunday with the message that President George Bush is destined to lose and the American people should not waste their votes on him.

At large and fervid rallies Saturday in Tampa and Kansas City, he had words of ridicule for Bill Clinton, whom he referred to as a "low-dried" show dog who equates economic growth with chicken production. But he saved special and personal contempt for the president.

He repeated his charge that Mr. Bush had spent billions of dollars to build up President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and then wasted American lives trying to overthrow him. He said that under Mr. Bush the country had drifted and declined.

And he sneered at a Bush warning this week that a vote for Mr. Perot was wasted because he could not win.

"All those wonderful people that are lifelong Republicans, make sure they don't waste their vote between now and Tuesday," Mr. Perot told a cheering crowd of about 7,000 in Tampa.

"You talk about throwing away a vote," he said. "Number one, he can't win. Number two, with his record, he shouldn't win."

He continued to hammer at Mr. Bush in Kansas City, noting that as vice president and president he had had 12 years in national office.

"We can't take four more years," Mr. Perot said. "Give him four more years, and we'll be a Third World country. This guy is shipping whole industries overseas."

As part of what he calls his "two-minute drill" of election-eve campaigning, Mr. Perot was to speak Sunday at rallies in Long Beach and Santa Clara before returning to Dallas for his last pre-election public appearance.

While he called in Tampa for "far, shared sacrifice" to be offered no specifics from his harsh plan to reduce the national deficit through tax increases and program spending cuts.

In a rambling speech before 10,000 people in Kansas City, he assailed the high rate of violent crime and proposed that anyone convicted of using a gun in the commission of a crime should spend the rest of his life behind bars.

Notably absent from either speech was any prediction of victory on Tuesday. In television interviews last week Mr. Perot boldly predicted that he would sweep all 50 states. But in Tampa, he adopted an almost fatalistic tone.

"When you go to bed Tuesday night, I hope you go to bed saying, 'Well, whatever else you've got to say about that guy, he loves his country and he sure loves us,'" Mr. Perot said. (Reuters, LAT)

### Religious Right Runs a Prayerful Drive for Bush

By Peter Applebome  
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Little noticed since the Republican Convention in Houston, the religious right is mounting a sophisticated, high-intensity battle on behalf of President George Bush that it claims can provide a margin of victory if the race continues to tighten.

Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition, by far the most powerful force, says it is planning to send out 40 million voter guides, which compare the three presidential candidates' positions on issues like abortion, prayer in schools and homosexual rights, and plans to distribute them in 246,000 churches by Election Day.

He calls the distribution of leaflets, which were to put 30 million voter guides in churches, from evangelical to mainline Protestant to Catholic, this Sunday, "the most comprehensive effort in the history of the country." He says well-organized evangelicals can make the difference in the presidential race.

"The entire race will come down to who turns their people out to the polls," said Ralph Reed, executive director of 350,000-member Christian Coalition, founded in 1989 from the remnants of Mr. Robertson's presidential campaign.

"It will be the union boiler rooms and the black churches versus the evangelicals," Mr. Reed said, "and I think we've got a very good chance of getting our people out. I think there's going to be a lot of surprised faces on election night."

Mr. Reed said the group was working on state and local races as well as on the presidential race. But at the presidential level the issue is not just the election, but the role that conservatives and the religious right will play in the party afterward.

The tone of the activities varies widely.

A leaflet put out by another coalition of Christian conservatives, including Operation Rescue's leader, Randall Terry, begins: "Christians beware, to vote for Bill Clinton is to sin against God."

A full-page newspaper ad by the same group in Friday's USA Today, which was to run in another 157 papers during the weekend, raises issues of abortion, homosexual rights and condom distribution in schools and concludes: "The Bible warns us not to follow another man in his sin nor help him promote sin — lest God chasten us. How then can we vote for Bill Clinton?"

A group of Protestant, Jewish and Catholic religious leaders denounced the ad, terming it "a piece of spiritual

arrogance and political extremism that has no place in our public discourse."

Mr. Robertson said language referring to a voting choice as sinful was "totally inappropriate." He said a vote for Mr. Clinton would be "stupid" rather than sinful.

But while citing economic issues as a reason to vote for Mr. Bush, Mr. Robertson also questioned Mr. Clinton's morality.

"This man is supposed to be the role model for America," he said. "I just don't want somebody like that in office. George Bush is an outstanding churchman, father, grandfather."

The religious right is hardly alone in mobilizing for the election. And some political experts voice skepticism about how effective it is likely to be.

"They can help in the South, where the president is most competitive already," said Kevin Phillips, a Republican political analyst. "But usually in the northern states they provoke more in a counterreaction than they give you in a direct benefit. I think they've passed their peak."

Some experts say that despite the relative lack of attention the religious right has received since the Republican convention, the movement is mounting a sophisticated, mainstream effort that far surpasses what it did in 1988.

### Clinton Prevails On the Campuses

By Michael Abramowitz  
Washington Post Service

EAST LANSING, Michigan — When Ronald Reagan and George Bush won landslide victories in the 1980s, they did it with the help of college students like Neely Welch, 18, a Michigan State University freshman who is about to cast her first presidential ballot. But in the 1990s, this once dependable component of the Republican coalition is dependable no longer.

"I was Republican up until this election," said Miss Welch, who is studying environmental engineering. "But I'm definitely for Bill Clinton now. I think Bill Clinton is very sincere, and George Bush — he's full of it. I just don't like the way he says, 'I'm going to do this, I'm going to do that.' Why didn't he do it the first term?"

Michigan State is not a bastion of elite liberalism. Professors and administrators say the student body was fairly conservative in the 1980s and included many Reagan supporters.

But here and at other colleges and universities around the country, economic hard times have returned many students to the Democratic fold, recent polls suggest. Many of these students have embraced the Democratic ticket with a fervor that has startled even some of their more jaded elders. In East Lansing, for instance, at the University of Michigan, Clinton-Gore signs can be seen all over dormitories and student apartments.

Since classes started this fall, student groups said they had registered close to 10,000 new voters, helping to swell the voting rolls in the Lansing area to what Ingham County officials say is the highest level in 16 years.

"I cannot remember the same degree of excitement, interest and involvement in a presidential campaign since the mid '70s," said Barbara C. Seidie, an assistant professor at Michigan State. "There's a

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Arguments for Clinton

The forest: A week ago in this space, The New York Times weighed George Bush's sensible stewardship of foreign affairs against domestic leadership so limp it has prompted the title President Noodle.

Energy for the Environment. Mr. Bush, self-styled environment president, did far better in his first two years. After winning a strong Clean Air Act, for instance, he lapsed into infighting opportunism.

Murderers, Aged 12 and Under. The horror mounds: ever younger and ever more volatile children commit murder with guns. A Northeastern University study reports that arrests of boys aged 12 and under for murder doubled between 1985 and 1991.

Cities as Poorhouses. Cities, magnets of opportunity, continue to socialize and educate poor migrants and immigrants — serving in effect as poorhouses for the whole population.

Right to Life. Whose? The Bush administration's opposition to abortion rights has had profound indirect consequences, for the seriously ill and for women all over the world.

Investment in Growth. Whose? In this increasingly global economy, U.S. living standards will rise in the 21st century only to the extent that America trains unskilled workers in use advanced equipment.

The Children Left Behind. On the hottest educational issue of the day, school choice, the two candidates differ dramatically. Mr. Bush promotes choice, free-market style, at taxpayer expense.

Germany's Problem. President-presumptive Clinton's problem is that the unworldly quiet that has settled over the world in the immediate aftermath of the Cold War is going to ring.

Hyperinflation was one of the major factors fueling Hitler's rise to power. Extremists rising in power in Russia today would be armed with nuclear weapons.

China's economy is growing at an astonishing rate: more than 9 percent per year. That means that China is doubling its national wealth every eight years.

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public schools. That maintains public responsibility for the children from the most troubled homes who need attention most.

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The West Should Get Together and Grow

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Almost as soon as the ballots are counted and a victor declared, President-elect Clinton or re-elected President Bush will be invited by circumstances and a desperate bunch of Europeans to shelve the deficit-cutting ideas that have periodically dominated the U.S. presidential campaign.

Deficit reduction is important. But it is not, repeat not, the urgent task that the Perot-haunted campaigns of George Bush and Bill Clinton made it seem.

Such a switch in emphasis — especially by a politically reborn President Bush — would smack of Read-My-Lipism, Part II. But going now for stimulus and spending instead of retrenchment would in fact be a rational response to changed circumstances.

None of the campaign economic programs anticipated the global crisis of confidence that is now weakening the economies and political systems of America's main trading partners.

The authority of the governments of Britain, Canada and France has been broken by party or voter revolt since the beginning of 1992.

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looking to the mandated candidate in Washington for leadership and support.

Signs multiply that they are also looking for a deal on global stimulus. The elements of a package are falling into place under the determined — one might even say desperate — prodding of Jacques Delors, the normally phlegmatic president of the European Community.

Speaking at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Oct. 27, Mr. Delors openly warned that Europe now faces the prospect of a 1930s-style depression unless the 12 European Community states adopt a coordinated growth package, and fast.

Such a switch in emphasis — especially by a politically reborn President Bush — would smack of Read-My-Lipism, Part II. But going now for stimulus and spending instead of retrenchment would in fact be a rational response to changed circumstances.

None of the campaign economic programs anticipated the global crisis of confidence that is now weakening the economies and political systems of America's main trading partners.

The authority of the governments of Britain, Canada and France has been broken by party or voter revolt since the beginning of 1992.

Germany's problem is that the unworldly quiet that has settled over the world in the immediate aftermath of the Cold War is going to ring.

Hyperinflation was one of the major factors fueling Hitler's rise to power. Extremists rising in power in Russia today would be armed with nuclear weapons.

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Statecraft: Who's Been The Bozo?

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Reaching new heights of eloquence in describing Bill Clinton and Al Gore, George Bush declared that "my dog Millie knows more about foreign affairs than these two bozos."

Whether Millie's command of President Bush's specialty surpasses that of the two Democratic contenders remains to be seen. Their record is yet too slender to render a final bozo balance sheet. Mr. Bush's record, however, is ample.

Now, one does not lightly go about calling presidents bozos. But by slapping the bozo label onto a man who might be elected president in two days, Mr. Bush has broken the bozo barrier — and has invited measurement by that same excited standard.

Unquestionably, he skillfully supported the line into bozcraft. The dissolution of the Soviet empire and Helmut Kohl in forging German unification. He beautifully corralled Arabs and Israelis into direct negotiations and pushed for freer trade agreements. Above all, he brilliantly stitched together the alliance against Saddam Hussein. These represent considerable statecraft.

Most else he did abroad approaches or exceeds the line into bozcraft. Mr. Bush's details notwithstanding, there is substantial evidence that he knew — and approved of — President Ronald Reagan's efforts to trade arms to Iran for the release of American hostages. In other words, Vice President Bush thought it made sense to let Tehran know that it could acquire more U.S. weapons simply by kidnapping more Americans in Lebanon.

Was this a mere mistake or bozcraft? Mr. Bush provided billions of dollars to create the line into bozcraft. Mr. Bush's details notwithstanding, there is substantial evidence that he knew — and approved of — President Ronald Reagan's efforts to trade arms to Iran for the release of American hostages. In other words, Vice President Bush thought it made sense to let Tehran know that it could acquire more U.S. weapons simply by kidnapping more Americans in Lebanon.

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The Winner in America Will Be Tested Abroad

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Among the many traps George Bush has fallen into this desperate re-election year, the foreign policy trap is of his own creation.

The problem is not just that some Third World tyrant will plunge Saddam-style into some neighboring country. Third World bushfires are the least of it. The problem is the great powers that American thought were nicely under control.

Russia. The looming catastrophe is hyperinflation. During the summer, uncontrolled in the West, Boris Yeltsin caved in to the "industrialists" — the holdovers who run the huge, obsolete military-industrial complex — and printed billions of rubles to keep these dinosaurs alive.

This is not an argument for retaining George Bush to answer the red phone when something terrible happens in Russia. In fact, President Bush, spooked by isolationist sentiment in the country and his own party, did almost nothing to help Mr. Yeltsin. It is a cruel coincidence that 1992, the year when Russia did more to westernize than any in the last hundred, was in America a year of election and recession, a deadly combination that led a weak president to stand by while Russia took the gamble of a lifetime.

China. The China problem is less obvious and less imminent than the Russia problem, but may be more enduring. The West is cheering China's free market reforms on the faith that economic liberalization must inevitably lead to political liberalization. Well, faith is faith, but China remains in the firm grip of the Communist Party.

When the new governor of Hong Kong had the audacity to propose further democratization, the Chinese simply warned that they would not recognize such changes and will undo them as soon as they retake Hong Kong in 1997. This is not a tremulous dictatorship but a confident one, as befits its prosperity.

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homeymoon with America would be over. They have heavily criticized Mr. Yeltsin's foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, for subservience to the United States not just on matters of free markets but also on nuclear disarmament, the Baltics, Serbia, the United Nations — the list is long.

Also waiting in the wings are the radical nationalists, ex-Communists and other anti-Western authoritarians. If the anti-Yeltsin moderates would give America some trouble, these radicals would make its hair stand on end. They are the kind of people who think, for example, that tolerating an independent Ukraine, that tolerating an independent Ukraine, is an affront to the Russian nation.

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They are quite willing to subordinate their own drive for great power status (and nuclear weapons) — but only so long as they continue to trust American power to protect their interests, as it did in the Gulf last year. That confidence will erode as the Russian and Chinese problems grow, and as America becomes more isolationist and preoccupied by its economic problems at home.

There has been less foreign policy debate in the 1992 campaign than in any in the last 40 years. The campaign has been run on the shared assumption that the United States has just entered an era of perpetual peace. That illusion will not last long past Tuesday. A hostile Russia, a powerful China and a resurgent Germany and Japan, all armed perhaps with nuclear weapons, are nightmares waiting to happen.

The next president, whoever he is and however devoted he may be to keeping the world at bay while rebuilding America, had better start preparing Americans for a hard truth: The era of perpetual peace begun in 1989 has not long to run.

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The Perot Factor Could Yet Cause Lots of Trouble

By Kevin Phillips

WASHINGTON — There is a slim chance that Ross Perot could divide the pro-change vote and assure re-election of a worn-out president. All it might take would be to wind up with 14 or 17 percent of the ballots and so undercut the popular favorite, Bill Clinton.

No 20th century third-party contender has had that result. Most have not mattered much. Even when they did, the popularly preferred major party candidate wound up winning.

The closest call was in 1968, when George Wallace's 13.5 percent almost denied victory to Richard Nixon, who won by less than one point.

Mr. Wallace almost changed history. The possibility that Mr. Perot could still do so in 1992 is not great, but even the outside chance is symptomatic of one of the most disturbing years in U.S. political history.

Of course, the polls could be all wet, and George Bush could eke out a 39 or 42 percent victory. Samplings in a three-way race are unreliable.

It is even remotely possible that Mr. Perot, notwithstanding his seeming paranoia, could surge at the last minute into the 20s, making the Clinton-Bush race tight, maybe carrying a few states, blocking any Electoral College majority and throwing selection of the next president into the House of Representatives.

The U.S. electorate has reached a point with Mr. Bush where to have him as president for another four years could be a miscarriage of national political effectiveness. He has sunk to roughly 35 percent in two different types of polls — voter approval of the job he is doing as president, and support for him in a three-way race with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Perot.

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rying a few Western states. In that case, there is a far-out chance that his electoral votes could throw the election into the House of Representatives. The inevitable Democratic majority in the House would select Mr. Clinton, logically enough because he would have been the choice in a two-man race. But such a selection process would trample Mr. Clinton and strip away any real mandate.

The country does not need a pre-shrunk Clinton administration any more than it needs the fluke re-election of a president who is unacceptable to his fellow citizens.

Even with a clear win, though, the precedents for Mr. Clinton are mixed. His late-October campaigning was mediocre. Although his poll-tested campaign seems broadly usable, he is lacking in experience and personal credibility to a degree that usually means defeat, and could mean that this year. Keep in mind that presidents almost never win the White House on their first try, needing a second or third try before voters get comfortable with them as national figures. The only postwar exception has been Jimmy Carter, itself a reason for caution.

Whatever happens, Democrats and Republicans should consider themselves seriously chastened. Polls in May and June revealed that a solid majority of Americans favored the emergence of a third party, and Mr. Perot's October renaissance has stirred some of these same spirits. A new politics could be in the wind.

Should Mr. Clinton win after receiving 44 percent of the vote, Mr. Bush 41 percent and Mr. Perot 15 percent, his mandate would be greatly reduced — not tainted, but clearly hedged. The event that the new president failed to revitalize the economy or otherwise live up to his commitment to the worried American middle class, he, too, could face a multiple 1996 challenge, not merely from some second-string Republican like Dan Quayle, Jack Kemp or Phil Gramm but from Mr. Perot again, or some third force whom the Texas billionaire might support.

The Democrats, then, have good reason not to assume that any Clinton victory ensures the start of a new Democratic presidential supremacy.

For 1993-1996, economic failure remains a major possibility, with the

rather caveat that the Democratic-Republican party system might also be weaker than at any time since its creation in the 1850s.

A Clinton administration that only had to worry about Republicans could breathe a lot easier. The limited credibility of the opposition would be an important cushion against political failure. But if Mr. Perot winds up receiving 14 to 18 percent of the vote on Tuesday, he will have unseated Mr. Bush in a number of Western states and driven him down to the weakest showing of any Republican president running for re-election since Herbert Hoover. If Mr. Bush loses, party fratricide will be omnipresent, and Mr. Perot's maneuvers could be a factor.

If the Democrats lose after having been ahead by as much as 30 points, their intraparty bloodletting could be even more gruesome.

History suggests that Mr. Clinton has the best chance of being effective if he wins, but it is not a lopsided case.

The writer, publisher of American Political Report and author of "The Politics of Rich and Poor," contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Protect Farmers LONDON — If England is to continue to be the receptacle of the wheat of the world, upon our present Free Trade policies, wheat growing will become extinct in this country. It simply does not pay. The proposed agricultural conference in December will probably mark the serious recognition of the reaction which has long been in progress against Free Trade, as it is at present understood. The days are past when the mere name of Free Trade sufficed to scare away all opposition.

1917: German Mutiny AMSTERDAM — According to the Belgian journal "Les Nouvelles" serious riots have occurred among the German troops stationed at the camp of Beverloo. The men gave vent to their feeling when they were informed that they were to leave for the front again. Some of them who had been in the trenches five or six times

Statecraft: Who's Been The Bozo?

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NEW YORK — Reaching new heights of eloquence in describing Bill Clinton and Al Gore, George Bush declared that "my dog Millie knows more about foreign affairs than these two bozos."

Whether Millie's command of President Bush's specialty surpasses that of the two Democratic contenders remains to be seen. Their record is yet too slender to render a final bozo balance sheet. Mr. Bush's record, however, is ample.

# For Italians, 122 Years of Unity Is Under Threat

By William Drozdzak

**ROME** — Italy's fragile unity is being threatened as never before in its 122-year history, with the main governing parties facing collapse because of public disgust with corruption and a populist appeal to form an autonomous state in the rich, industrial north winning strong support from voters.

The four-month-old government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato struggles to rescue the economy with draconian austerity measures, the country's political crisis appears to be reaching a point of no return because many Italians no longer believe the system is worth saving, according to politicians, economists and other analysts.

A cascade of scandals has all but discredited the Socialists and the Christian Democrats, the chief partners in the ruling four-party coalition. More than 70 members of Parliament, nearly all of them from the two leading parties, are under investigation for taking bribes or kickbacks in return for public works contracts.

Investigating judges in Palermo have confirmed what much of the country suspected: a long history of collusion between the Christian Democrats and organized crime.

An inquiry into the murder in March of Salvatore Lima, a close associate of Giulio Andreotti, the powerful Christian Democrat who has been twice minister seven times, showed that Mr. Lima was a key intermediary who arranged favors for the Mafia, including acquittals and lenient sentences, in exchange for votes.

The Socialists, meanwhile, await with trepidation a rash of new indictments over rigged deals that were ostensibly used to pump funds into the party and the pockets of top politicians. The reputation of Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader and former prime minister, has been badly damaged by revelations of corruption in his bid of Milan. His former protégé, Justice Minister Claudio Martelli, wants Mr. Craxi's job and their personal battle may shatter the party.

"The passing of the Cold War transformed politics in Italy more than in any other Western nation, and much more than we at first realized," says Francesco Cossiga, a former president. As the postwar role of keeping Communists from taking power has vanished for the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, neither party seems to have found a new defining purpose.

The dishonored record of the Christian Democrats and the Socialists has fueled the spectacular rise of the populist Lombardy League and sister parties in the north that want to establish an autonomous state for

their affluent region and shed the burdens of the poor, Mafia-plagued south.

The league is urging a tax boycott and asking citizens to invest money outside the country until its demands are satisfied. Although polls show that a majority of Italians do not want to see their country break apart, public support for the league and its demographic leader, Umberto Bossi, has continued to surge since the April general election, when the party won 9 percent of the vote.

In regional elections in the northern city of Mantua last month, the league captured 33 percent of the vote, more than the Christian Democrats and the Socialists combined. The humiliating setback for the country's governing parties frightened mainstream politicians and convinced many of them that the old political structure cannot survive.

Giorgio La Malfa, leader of the small, liberal Republican party, has called for an urgent "democratic alliance" to halt the march of the northern league and its separatist ideas. Mario Segni, a maverick Christian Democrat, and the Socialist faction led by Mr. Martelli have joined in discussions that may ultimately kill off the old traditional parties and give birth to a whole new reformist movement.

Politicians have also turned up the rhetorical heat against the league, urging voters to

look at the ruins of Yugoslavia as an example of what can happen when regions catch the nationalist virus.

"The unity of the nation is sacred and inviolable," warned Italy's president, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro. "Woe lest it be disturbed."

Mr. Amato, who has been totally absorbed by Italy's financial crisis in recent weeks, denounced Mr. Bossi's appeal to move money out of the country as "a stab in the back of the state."

His government is also looking into whether the league's call for a tax boycott can provide grounds for prosecution.

But tax evasion is a widely practiced art form in Italy, and any attempt to take legal action against Mr. Bossi and the league could only heighten their popularity.

Even Mr. Amato's modest effort to impose a "minimum tax" on shopkeepers has generated loud protests against the government.

The government released statistics showing that furriers and other businessmen who deal in luxury goods were only declaring average annual earnings of \$9,000.

Shopkeepers insist that they need to declare impossibly low incomes because they must pay an exorbitant tax to a power they feel is greater than the state — the Mafia, which routinely demands "protection money" from Italian businesses.

## Vatican Absolves Galileo: He Was Right About Sun

Los Angeles Times Service

**VATICAN CITY** — It's official: The Earth revolves around the sun, even for the Vatican.

The Roman Catholic Church has admitted to erring for the last 359 years in formally condemning Galileo Galilei for entertaining scientific truths it long denounced as anti-scriptural heresy.

At a meeting over the weekend of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Pope John Paul II belatedly set the record straight on behalf of the 17th-century Italian mathematician, astronomer and physicist who was the first man to use a telescope and who is remembered as a great scientist.

"The underlying problems of this case concern both the nature of science and the message of faith," the Pope said. "One day we may find ourselves in a similar situation, which will require both sides to have an informed awareness of the field and of the limits of their own competencies."

Thirteen years after he appointed it a commission of historic, scientific and theological inquiry brought the Pope a not guilty finding for Galileo, who, at the age of 69 in 1633, was forced to repent by the Roman Inquisition and spent the last eight years of his life under house arrest.

The commission found that Galileo's clerical judges acted in good faith but rejected his theories because they were "incapable of dissociating faith from an age-old cosmology" — the biblical vision of Earth as the center of the universe.

"God fixed the Earth upon its foundation, not to be moved forever," says one Bible verse contradicted by Galileo's pioneering notion that the Earth spins daily on its axis and makes an annual journey around the Sun.

## Kohl May Ask Crisis Powers on Refugees

Washington Post Service

**BERLIN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany is preparing to declare a national state of emergency that he would use to force through laws limiting the influx of refugees, according to government sources and press reports.

If the opposition Social Democrats, meeting at a special convention later this month, reject Mr. Kohl's proposal to scrap Germany's absolute guarantee of political asylum, the chancellor plans to declare an emergency and pass asylum restrictions with a simple majority vote of parliament.

The opposition party has prevented Mr. Kohl from winning the two-thirds majority needed for a constitutional change, but Mr. Kohl could easily win a simple majority from his own ruling coalition.

The clause of the German constitution that allows Mr. Kohl to declare an emergency speaks only of natural disasters, but aides said Mr. Kohl believed that the country's high court would back his argument that the recent wave of anti-foreigner violence and the monthly arrival of up to 50,000 refugees have created a national crisis.

Although Germany has no legal immigration program, its liberal asylum law is expected to attract 500,000 refugees by year's end.

According to a report to be published in Monday's edition of Der Spiegel magazine, after declaring an emergency, Mr. Kohl intends to govern as if the asylum amendment were approved, ordering federal forces to turn back refugees coming from countries that Germany considers free of oppression.

A chancellery spokesman said Mr. Kohl would use "other constitutional means" to clamp down on the number of refugees taking up residence in Germany.

As anti-foreigner violence continued Sunday with firebombings of refugee shelters in several cities, the German federal prosecutor for the first time took responsibility for an investigation into a group of extremists operating in Göttingen in Eastern Germany.

Federal authorities had previously asserted that only local prosecutors could handle such cases. But the court and prosecution systems in the East are understaffed, short of funds and unable to move forcefully against the growing violence of the far right, justice officials say.

— MARC FISHER

## GYPSIES: Germany Tries to Sweep Away a Problem

(Continued from page 1)

strange costumes, sitting in circles, with garbage all around them. They are Gypsies, of course. Well, they just don't fit in."

That the Gypsies are Europe's most despised ethnic group is unquestionable. That Gypsies do all the revolting things people say they do is, with the rarest of exceptions, untrue. German policemen say there is no evidence that Gypsies are responsible for any disproportionate share of crimes committed here.

A recent study of attitudes toward minorities in several European countries found Gypsies the most hated group in Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Three in five Germans said they disliked Gypsies; Poles came in second at 50 percent; Jews were sixth at 24 percent.

Nothing riles most Germans more than the idea that their country is insensitive to the pain it has caused in this century. A single attack on a Jewish memorial is enough to summon a clutch of government ministers eager to show sympathy and offer help.

Despite its image of itself as a homogeneous country, Germany is actually home to more foreigners than any other Western European state. Nearly 6 million foreigners live in Germany. Of them, perhaps 200,000 are Gypsies.

Yet the government, pressed to do something about what 96 percent of the German public consider

the country's "foreigner problem," according to a recent opinion poll, selected as its first concrete move the deportation of thousands of Gypsies. The treaty under which Germany will begin deporting tens of thousands of Gypsies back to Romania went into effect Sunday.

"There will not be any spectacular expulsions or deportations," the Interior Ministry spokesman, Roland Baehmer, told Reuters. "This agreement allows authorities to send back Romanians in a simpler and less bureaucratic manner."

Other officials said the number of Gypsy deportations would increase slowly in the coming months.

Human-rights groups, including the New York-based Helsinki Watch, have assailed the deportation agreement as an unconscionable singling out of Gypsies, half a million of whom were murdered in the Holocaust.

Germany will pay the Romanian government \$21 million for job training and other support for the returning Gypsies.

Officially, the deportation program is meant for "Romanians," not Gypsies. But refugee organizations say Gypsies make up a huge majority of Romanians who have fled to Germany in the last three years.

"We're Germany's scapegoats again, guilty for everything that goes wrong," says Alfred Erdoll, leader of Berlin's Romany Union,

which represents both refugees and longtime German Gypsies. "And no one helps us."

The government says it is not singling out Gypsies, but hopes to persuade other Eastern European countries to take back their refugees as well.

After news organizations reported on the German-Romanian deportation treaty, an official of Germany's federal press agency called reporters to complain.

"You must know that by using words such as 'deportation,' you are causing great sadness," the official said. "This is not an expulsion. These words have terrible, disturbing historical connotations."

"There was the faintest of pauses. 'We prefer that you use the term 'readmission' or 'retransfer,'" he said. "There is no racial tinge to this. It is a legally settled procedure between two countries. It is, of course, a great relief to our problem."

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## TURKISH AIRLINES

"We care more"

# Liberia Rebels Tied to Slaying of 5 Nuns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MONROVIA, Liberia** — Archbishop Michael Francis on Sunday identified rebels as the slayers of five American nuns and urged them to pray for the killers.

"They call themselves freedom fighters, but they kill innocent people," the Roman Catholic archbishop told hundreds of people gathered in Sacred Heart Cathedral. "They are destroyers of builders."

"The killers are around," he said. "We pray for the killers of the five sisters."

Archbishop Francis said that two of the slain nuns were last seen Oct. 20 leaving their convent, located behind rebel lines in Gardenville, six kilometers (four miles) northeast of central Monrovia, to rescue a wounded child. The other three were last seen Oct. 22.

Two of the nuns were killed along a road and the other three in front of their convent. They had all been shot to death. They were members of the Adorers of the Blood of Christ order and were in their 50s and 60s.

Barbara Brilliant, one of three American nuns still in Liberia, said that fighters led by the militia chief Charles Taylor "see the CIA behind every white face." All the slain nuns were white.

Archbishop Francis did not specifically name Mr. Taylor's rebels, an undisciplined force that has been besieging the capital for more than two weeks, for the killings, but he

clearly was referring to them. He has said that in maintaining the security of missionaries still behind Mr. Taylor's lines, he was not prepared to come out with a direct condemnation.

The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano reported that four Liberian novices who had been studying at the convent to join the American nuns' order also had been killed. But the archbishop said later that the novices were missing, and none was confirmed dead.

A rebel spokesman denied Saturday that the rebels had killed the nuns. But Mr. Taylor said later on his radio station: "It is really no man's land, so it is anybody's guess what has happened to those nuns."

The killings occurred during a week of intensified violence in Liberia's nearly three-year civil war as Mr. Taylor's rebels battled Liberia's armed forces and a West African peacekeeping force in an offensive apparently aimed at capturing Monrovia.

Three of the nuns reportedly were found in the convent house where they lived, and the two others, who had left the house in minister to a sick child, were shot on a nearby road. The nuns, who were nurses and teachers, were reported missing last week, but searchers were unable to reach the convent because of fighting.

The State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said in a statement that the United States was "shocked and appalled" and "condemns this cowardly act."

While not specifying if the nuns' killers had been identified, the State Department statement said: "It appears the nuns were killed several days ago in an area that has been under the control of NPFL forces." He was referring to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Taylor's guerrilla group.

The slain Americans were identified as Sisters Barbara Ann Muttra, 69, of Springfield, Illinois; Joelle Kolmer, 58, of Waterloo, Illinois; her cousin, Shirley Kolmer, 61, also of Waterloo; Kathleen McGuire, 54, of Ridgeway, Illinois; and Agnes Mueller, 62, of Bartlesville, Illinois.

Mr. Taylor's forces invaded Liberia from Ivory Coast in December 1989 in a bid to overthrow President Samuel K. Doe. They gained control of most of the country and surrounded Mr. Doe's forces in Monrovia, where the president was killed by a separate rebel faction in September 1990.

The peacekeeping force, comprising troops from the Economic Community of West African States, was dispatched to enforce a truce, and Mr. Taylor's forces consolidated their hold on most of Liberia, refusing to recognize an interim government installed in Monrovia.

The warring factions reached a peace agreement last year aimed at bringing elections to the country, but factional fighting has marred the accord. (AP, WP, Reuters)

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Clerical Collars O.K. For Priests on Trial

A motion by the prosecution to prevent two priests from wearing religious garb at their abortion-protest trial in Boston was withdrawn after Roman Catholic groups and anti-abortion groups expressed outrage.

The priests are members of Operation Rescue, accused of taking part in the blockade of an abortion clinic. The motion would have prevented them from wearing their clerical collars or being addressed as "father" at their trial.

This "neutral clothing requirement" motion had been filed to "ensure that the jury will decide the case solely on the evidence," said the Massachusetts attorney general, Scott Harshbarger.

The archdiocese of Boston said it viewed the motion "with real alarm," adding that it "may be part of an ominous trend to strip away the religious identity of an individual by the state."

### About People

Thomas Alva Edison, 61 years after his death, has been granted a bachelor's degree by Thomas Edison State College in Trenton, New Jersey. The man who invented the light bulb, the phonograph and the motion picture projector had only five years of school, but he was an omnivorous reader. His daughter, Madeleine, once said, "We never needed an encyclopedia because Father knew all the answers."

John Daly hits the longest drives of anyone on the professional golf tour. Chi Chi Rodriguez said after watching a Daly drive disappear, "When I was a kid, I didn't go that far on vacation."

The Baskin-Robbins ice cream chain asked customers to nominate ice cream flavors for George Bush and Bill Clinton. "Rocky Road" was the winner for each. Other suggested varieties for Mr. Bush were Broccoli Delight, Budget Crunch and Read My Chips. Nominees for Mr. Clinton included Better Than Nutra, Cannabis Candy and Slick Willy Walnut. Ross Perot had suspended his campaign when the poll started. For him, the Los Angeles Times suggested "Owns the Mint."

### Short Takes

Six man-made nests newly placed on top of 40-foot (12-meter) poles deep in marshlands of Mississippi's Gulf coast await any bald eagles willing to nest there. In 1989, Mississippi State University researchers released 40 eagles that had been hatched and reared nearby. Now they hope the

birds' natural instinct to return to the place where they learned to fly will draw at least a few back to these marshes to mate. The poles are necessary because no trees in the neighborhood are stout enough to support the nests; the huge cypress trees where the eagles' ancestors once nested were chopped down years ago. "We don't know if it's going to work," said Robert Esler, the zoologist who heads the project. "It's the first major attempt to attract bald eagles to artificial nests."

Should inhabitants of the United States of Spanish descent be called Latino or Hispanic? Many of them maintain one word won't do, and insist on Cuban, or Spanish, or either Mexican-American or Chicanos, and so forth. But Earl Shorris, author of "Latinos: A Biography of the People," says that "political power in a democratic society requires numbers," and therefore "agreement on one encompassing name is vital." The U.S. Census Bureau chose Latino for the 1990 census, then decided it was too close to Ladino, the ancient language of Spanish Jews, and switched to Hispanic. Mr. Shorris urges Latino. "The vowels of Ladino are a serenade," he says. "Hispanic ends like broken glass."

Comie Munro, 57, of Juneau, Alaska, had been limping since knee surgery last spring for a dance injury. She said she thought the limp was permanent. Then, as she stepped out of her car, a black bear lunged at her, so she sprinted into a nearby building. She said she then realized that "the knee works" and that "I can walk normally."

Arthur Higbee

# Major Cites Risks In Rejecting Treaty On European Union

**LONDON** — Prime Minister John Major, facing a critical parliamentary vote this week on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, said Sunday that rejecting the treaty would be a disastrous mistake for Britain.

Mr. Major, who was staked his political credibility on getting the treaty ratified by Parliament, is most likely to win the vote on Wednesday after persuading some Maastricht skeptics in his governing Conservative Party to back him. But some government ministers admitted privately that the outcome was still undecided.

"We would not just be breaking Britain's word," Mr. Major said Sunday in the News of the World. "We would be breaking Britain's influence in Europe for good. This country will not make so disastrous a mistake."

He repeated his belief that only staying at the heart of Europe offered Britain the chance for economic growth and influence.

The prime minister has distanced himself from earlier suggestions that he could resign or call an election if his party defied him over the treaty.

A survey in the Sunday Times showed Mr. Major had become the least popular prime minister since polling began in the 1940s. Only 21 percent of those polled were satisfied with his performance, just seven months after he led the Conservative Party to a surprise fourth successive election victory.

The paper dubbed Mr. Major "the Jimmy Carter of British politics" and said, "His ability to provide the leadership the nation needs is in doubt and his flawed judgment on too many issues has inhibited, perhaps fatally, his ability to deliver."

That makes the way Conservative doubters vote all the more crucial. A survey for BBC radio showed 27 Conservatives were planning to vote against Mr. Major despite expected pressure from party managers.

## BRITAIN: Thatcher's Shadow

(Continued from page 1)

side who is familiar with her thinking. "She has no belief in a comeback, or delusions. She is being used as a weapon against John Major by some of those in the Tory party, but it is not her choosing and it is not something she is encouraging."

But there are suggestions that Lady Thatcher may be playing a more covert role. An aide at Downing Street last week noted, without further elaboration, a report in the London press that some Tory rebels, their opposition wavering in the face of the government's insistent lobbying campaign, were counseling privately with Lady Thatcher, in order to stiffen their resolve.

Instead of plotting a return to government, Lady Thatcher's aides argue, she is hard at work on her memoirs and listening to debates in the House of Lords. She is also keeping up a busy travel and speaking schedule.

Only six months after he led the Conservative Party to victory, Mr. Major has appeared wobbly. Twice he has been forced into embarrassing policy reversals. First, he pulled the pound from the European currency grid, allowing it to plummet in value after repeated vows that he would never devalue the British currency.

Then he rescinded an ill-considered plan that would have closed

more than half of Britain's 50 remaining coal mines and laid off 30,000 miners. In the face of angry public outcry and rebellion among Tory ranks that threatened to defeat his policy in Parliament, he said he now would close only 10 mines, at a cost of 7,300 jobs.

## Ex-French Aide Seeks Special Jury

(Continued from page 1)

PARIS — Former Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has suggested he face a special jury to clear his name in a scandal over contaminated blood that has infected more than 1,000 hemophiliacs with AIDS.

Mr. Fabius, writing in Le Monde on Saturday, said such a jury could be set up specifically to judge the role played by himself and other Socialist ministers who were in his cabinet at the time of the scandal in 1985. He said he wanted to be accountable but repeated that he was never informed of the danger of contaminated stocks at France's national blood bank.

Three senior health officials were recently sentenced for having allowed blood stocks contaminated with the virus that causes AIDS to be distributed in 1985.

## ANGOLA: Strike at Rebels

(Continued from page 1)

ooting in the port city of Lobito and other regions.

Once-prosperous Angola became a Cold War battleground after gaining independence from Portugal in 1975. Cuba and the Soviet Union armed the government and the United States and South Africa backed UNITA.

After 16 years of civil war, peace accords paved the way for the elections. The MPLA won 53.74 percent of the vote, ahead of UNITA's 1.1 percent.

But President dos Santos narrowly failed to win outright in presidential elections and, under balloting rules, should face a runoff against Mr. Savimbi. Mr. Savimbi as not said whether he will accept. State radio said 600 UNITA fighters were trying to take the government headquarters in Ndalando, the capital of Bengo province, 200 kilometers east of Luanda while others were advancing westward toward Luanda.

UNITA radio said government of policemen were attacking UNITA forces in Bengo province, just inside the capital.

Fighting in Angola's second city, Jamba, where Mr. Savimbi has established his headquarters, appeared to have stopped. UNITA radio said 22 civilians had been killed there over the last two days of indiscriminate shelling. (AP, Reuters)

## Fighting Ends UN Truce Bid In Sarajevo

**SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — A UN-brokered "Week of Tranquility" for Bosnia-Herzegovina came to an abrupt end after just a few hours on Sunday evening when intense machine-gun and mortar exchanges broke out around central Sarajevo.

Reporters in the besieged Bosnian capital said the fighting appeared to be concentrated around the Jewish cemetery south of the city that overlooks the burned-out parliament tower used by snipers and machine-guns. They also saw air bursts and gun flashes on Trebevic mountain to the southeast.

There was no immediate word on casualties.

Unicef had declared Sunday as the first day of a "Week of Tranquility" for Bosnia-Herzegovina's children. A Unicef convoy carrying winter clothes, blankets and vaccines arrived in the city earlier in the day. The convoy, the first to the Bosnian capital from Belgrade since May, earlier unloaded five trucks, mainly blankets and clothing for children, in the nearby Serbian stronghold of Pale.

## BOSNIA: Another Exodus of War

(Continued from page 1)

blanket that covered the old man's body, lifted him from the car and laid him in a plywood coffin. The truck driver who delivered the coffin apologized for the fresh bloodstains inside it, explaining that the crisis required coffins to be used only as far as the mortuary, where they were recycled for the next victim.

A friend who owned the car, Zvonimir Juran, tried to explain to a bystander what had happened. "Sve cisto. Sve cisto," he said — "We have all been cleansed," a reference to "ethnic cleansing," the practice of killing members of rival ethnic groups or driving them from their homes.

In Jajce, as elsewhere in the seven months of the Bosnian war, the practitioners of the policy were Serbian troops and the victims either Croats, like Mr. Juran, or Muslims. And as has frequently been the case when Serbian forces have attacked Bosnian towns that have been chosen to become part of an exclusively Serbian mini-state, Jajce, before the five-month siege that ended in its fall, was overwhelmingly inhabited by non-Serbs.

In the 1991 census taken when Bosnia was still part of Yugoslavia, 38.8 percent of the 49,500 people living in Jajce County, including the town, were Muslims, 35.1 percent Croats, and 19.3 percent Serbs.

Serbian radio and television accounts that showed Serbian troops

wearing green helmets and Yugoslav Army uniforms patrolling Jajce's shattered main street, with columns of white and black smoke rising into the sky beyond them, described Jajce as a "liberated town" and as part of "the free Serbian republic" created by the war.

The reports invited Muslims and Croats to return and live under Serbian rule. But among the Muslims who made it to Travnik, the Serbian offer was greeted as a cruel mockery.

"The Serbian soldiers were like ants — there were thousands of them, everywhere," said Jasminka Hrnica, 30, sitting on a patch of sodden ground near the town center with her three daughters.

Running her finger across her throat, she said, "If we had stayed, we would have all been slaughtered."

Her father, Fehim Cosic, agreed. "I was a child in World War II," he said. "I saw the Germans in Bosnia, and I can tell you, even Hitler was not this bad."

■ **Camerman Killed**

A Croatian cameraman working for the BBC was killed Sunday when his car was hit by a mortar bomb. Reuters reported Croatian officials in Travnik as saying, Tihomir Tunakovic was traveling in a convoy near the Bosnian village of Djelilovac, about 10 kilometers west of Travnik, when his vehicle was hit, apparently by Serbian fire, they said.

## Arsonists in Germany Destroy Refugee Home

**BERLIN** — A new home for foreign asylum-seekers was burned down Sunday by arsonists in the latest incidence of anti-foreigner violence in Germany, police said.

Authorities had planned to open the renovated house, a former holiday home for children in Dolgenbrodt, north of Berlin, for 80 asylum-seekers on Monday.



Photograph shows, left, bellhop with Dunhill Cambridge black hand-stitched leather luggage; center, bellhop with Dunhill Cambridge traditional cognac leather luggage and, right, bellhop who will not be getting a tip.

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The Times, London, 15th February 1992.

ALFRED DUNHILL

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Leung Wai-min, holding a bouquet, speaking with reporters at Hong Kong airport after the reporter was deported from Beijing Sunday.

## China Expels a Hong Kong Reporter

By Sheryl WuDunn  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The government has expelled from China a Hong Kong journalist who had been detained for a week on charges she offered bribes in exchange for secret documents.

The journalist, Leung Wai-min, a 32-year-old reporter for The Hong Kong Express newspaper, was detained in the early hours of Oct. 25 and kept incommunicado at an unknown location. She was not allowed visits from her husband or editor or from British Embassy officials.

By deciding to deport Miss Leung, instead of putting her on trial, the Chinese authorities apparently were trying to calm anxieties in Hong Kong over the issue.

Miss Leung's detention underscored the prickly relations between China and the foreign press, and reminded Hong Kong journalists that they will be working under Communist rules after the territory reverts to China in 1997.

The official Xinhua press agency said Miss Leung had bribed a government employee into obtaining a "most confidential" document, a copy of which she then forwarded onto her Hong Kong headquarters.

On Oct. 5, Miss Leung's newspaper published the entire text of the keynote speech by the Communist Party leader, Jiang Zemin. The speech was delivered at the party congress in mid-October.

Xinhua said Miss Leung destroyed her copy of the speech by burning parts of it in her hotel room bathroom, before discarding the remains in several trash cans on the streets. The dispatch added that Miss Leung had obtained many secrets from the government employee in exchange for a "large sum of money."

**Patten Backed in China**  
An unusual poll shows that people in China approve the performance of Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong, whose program to

widen democracy has infuriated the Chinese government, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

A total of 61 percent of the Chinese polled said they approved of Mr. Patten's four-month-old performance, according to the survey commissioned by the Hong Kong

newspaper, South China Morning Post.

The survey polled 456 people in Shenzhen and other parts of neighboring Guangdong Province and was the first in China by a foreign newspaper, the Sunday Post editor, Peter Lynch, said.

## Dissident Back In Taipei After 20-Year Exile

TAIPEI — Taiwan's best-known exiled dissident, Peng Ming-min, returned to a noisy welcome from about 3,000 cheering supporters, including leaders of the main opposition Democratic Progressive Party, at Taipei's international airport on Sunday after spending more than 20 years abroad to avoid arrest on sedition charges.

"I hope to see old friends and exchange views about Taiwan's future and democratic development," said Mr. Peng, 68. "I would like to see the opposition party grow stronger."

A progressive party spokesman said Mr. Peng would campaign for the party in the December parliamentary polls, the first general elections to the legislature in four decades.

Mr. Peng, a political science professor, spent 14 months in a Taiwanese prison in the mid-1960s for advocating that the island declare independence and abandon its official goal of reunification with China. He fled to the United States in 1970, and Taiwanese authorities issued a warrant for his arrest. The government canceled the warrant in June last year after revising its sedition laws under democratic reforms.

Mr. Peng was one of the last leading Taiwanese dissidents to return home.

## North Korean Threat Eases

### U.S. Says Secret Atom Plant Has Been Blocked

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The danger of nuclear weapons being produced on a large scale at a previously secret atomic plant in North Korea has been blocked by the combination of international inspections and North-South agreements on the divided peninsula, according to the Bush administration's arms-control chief.

The official, Ronald F. Lehman, who directs the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and who had earlier been among the officials sounding the alarm about North Korea's nuclear ambitions, said last week that recent developments had "stopped" the North Korean nuclear weapons program at Yongbyon and "blocked the ability" of North Korea "to have a sizable number of nuclear weapons over time."

Mr. Lehman said the administration continued to be concerned about the possibility that a clandestine weapons program, in which small amounts of nuclear material could be produced and hidden in unobserved sites, could produce a few nuclear weapons.

"We can't afford even one nuclear weapon in the hands of North Korea," Mr. Lehman said. Nonetheless, he added, the continuing possibility of a clandestine program was described in terms much less ominous than before.

American officials declared earlier this year that North Korea appeared to be on the verge of acquiring nuclear weapons through its facilities at Yongbyon, north of Pyongyang.

Since the earlier warnings, the International Atomic Energy Agency has been permitted to conduct three inspections of the Yongbyon atomic plants, some of which North Korea had never acknowledged. Another inspection is scheduled for next week.

At their request, agency officials also have visited two additional sites — one a military plant, the

other a civilian plant — that are not in the Yongbyon complex, a spokesman said.

"It turned out we were right" in suspecting that a building near the Yongbyon atomic reactors was intended to convert spent nuclear fuel into weapons-grade material, Mr. Lehman said in an interview.

Officials who toured the plant this spring reported that it was less than half-complete. Mr. Lehman said North Korea could complete the plant and use it for weapons purposes only by doing so "in violation of a North-South agreement and in the face of an inspection regime." This is considered unlikely.

U.S. downgrading of the North Korean nuclear danger, previously described by a variety of officials as the most serious security threat in East Asia, is in keeping with South Korean assessments. President Roh Tae Woo has said that North Korea's nuclear plans and resolve have been weakened by international pressure.

## 14 Killed in Train Crash in Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan — At least 14 people were killed and 44 injured, 13 seriously, when a passenger train rammed into the back of a freight train in southern Pakistan on Sunday, an army spokesman said.

He said 1,000 troops had been sent to the crash site in Reti, 470 kilometers (290 miles) north of Karachi, to help to cut passengers from the wreckage of the Chenab Express from Karachi to Peshawar.

Ambulance officials said the toll could rise.

"There are numerous bodies inside the twisted wreckage," the spokesman said.

He said army engineers had recovered 14 bodies from the first three derailed coaches of the express that ran into the back of a freight train loaded with wheat at Reti in the southern province of Sindh.

The government ordered an inquiry after initial reports indicated

the accident might have been caused by a signaling error.

The police said the assistant station master fled after the accident, which blocked one of the two main lines between Karachi and the northwestern city of Peshawar.

"The blocked track will be repaired and opened for traffic soon," a railroad official in Karachi said.

The army cordoned off the area, and military doctors set up a first aid center at the site.

## Kenneth MacMillan, 62, Choreographer, Dies

LONDON — Sir Kenneth MacMillan, 62, principal choreographer of the Royal Ballet, died of a heart attack Thursday night backstage at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The choreographer, whose ballets included full-length versions of "Manon" and "Romeo and Juliet," died as a revival of his 1978 ballet "Mayerling" was being performed. Jeremy Isaacs, general director of the Royal Opera, announced the death from the stage after the performance.

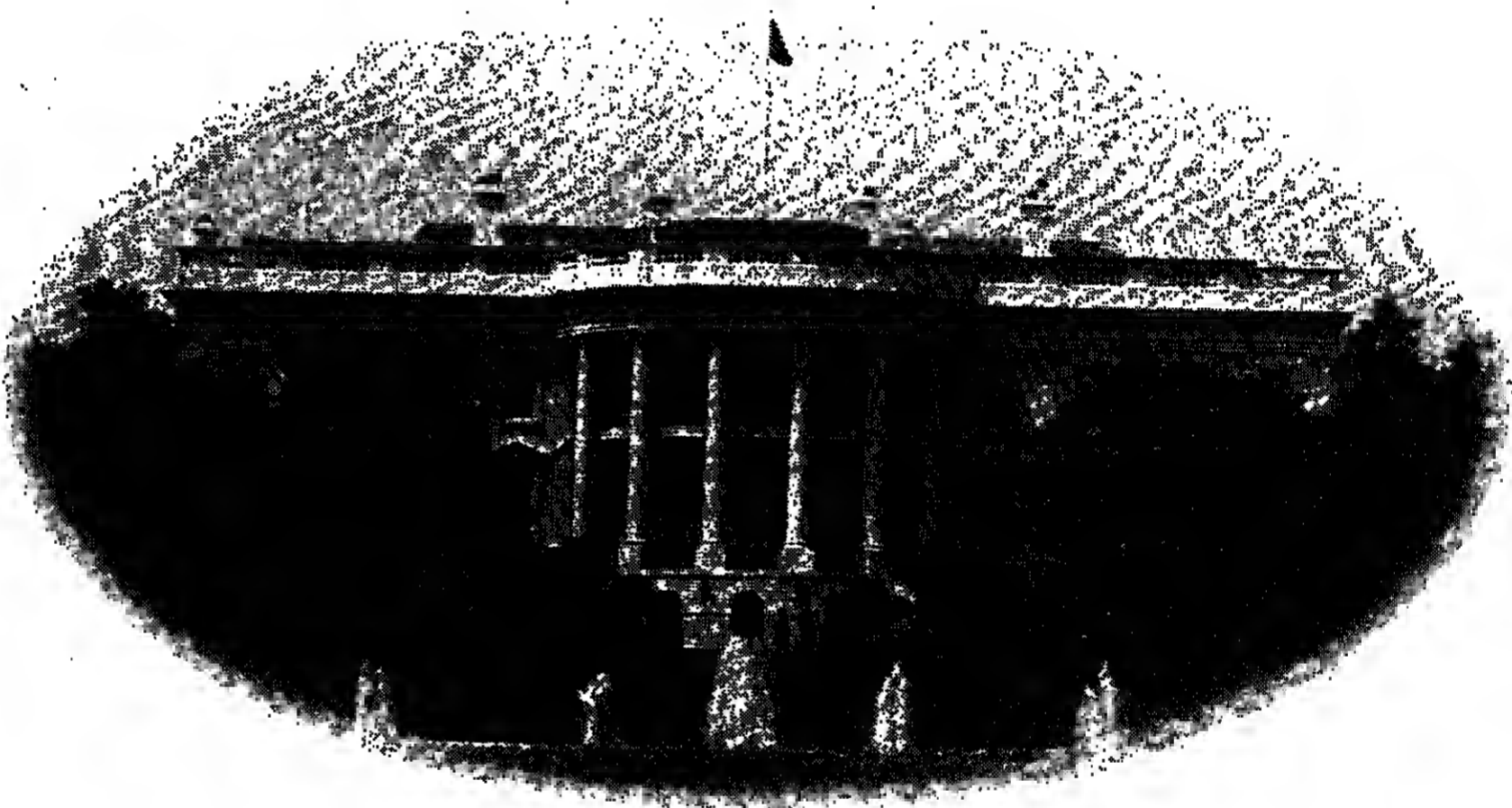
His death came several weeks into rehearsals for a Royal National Theatre revival of the musical "Carousel," which Sir Kenneth was choreographing for a Dec. 10 opening. It is not clear how his death will affect the production.

Joan Mitchell, 66, Painter, Long a Resident of France  
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
Joan Mitchell, 66, the American abstract painter, died in a Paris hospital Friday of lung cancer.

The artist, who was born in Chicago and studied at the Chicago Art Institute, drew inspiration from the French Impressionists and particularly from Claude Monet, started out painting landscapes. She later turned to abstracts, where her works were marked by swirling geometric forms.

She had lived in or near Paris since 1955. In 1982, a retrospective of her work was put on by the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris. She was awarded France's Grand Prix National de la Peinture in 1989.

Dotie Green, 71, the strong-armed catcher for the original Rockford (Illinois) Peaches, who dominated the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League from its inception in 1943 to its demise in 1954, died Monday of cancer at her home in Natick, Massachusetts.



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*Cambodia 800-8011	*Finland 180-0011	*Hungary 002-800-01111	*Korea 009-111	*Philippines 105-111	*Switzerland 155-00-11
*Chile 000-0312	*Germany 0128-0010	*India 000-117	*Portugal 000-0011	*Poland 0-010-450-0111	*Taiwan 0200-10288-0
*Colombia 800-11-0010	*Ghana 0128-0010	*Indonesia 00-001-10	*Puerto Rico 800-0011	*Singapore 05017-1-288	*Thailand 0019-991-1111
*Czechoslovakia 80-430-0010	*China 0128-0010	*Ireland 1-800-550-000	*Mexico 192-0011	*Santo Domingo 235-2672	*Turkey 9-9-8001-2277
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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 30

Canadian Dollars

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various Canadian government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various European government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various Japanese government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various Australian government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various New Zealand government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various Hong Kong government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various South African government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various other international government and corporate bonds.

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask. Lists various international government and corporate bonds.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following securities are listed by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. on the price of which there is no market.

Table listing securities with no market, including various international bonds and derivatives.

ECU Straights

Table listing ECU Straights with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask.

ECU Straights

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ECU Straights

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Oct. 30.

Table listing mutual funds with columns: Name, Bid, Ask.

Mutual Funds

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CAPITAL MARKETS

After Currency Crisis, French Franc Flourishes

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — "Convergence" is back in fashion. The expectation that Europe's economic performance — in terms of growth, inflation, fiscal rectitude and ultimately interest rates — would converge around a common norm was set down in the Maastricht treaty and then blown away by the hurricane that hit the exchange market in September. Now it is back and focused primarily on the French franc, which, having weakened the currency crisis, is emerging as a currency that can hold its value against the Deutsche mark.

The evidence of the franc's strength can be seen in the bond market.

The evidence can be seen in the bond market. The measurable risk premium investors put on holding assets denominated in franc is shrinking, with yields on 10-year French government paper now only 0.86 percentage point, or 86 basis points, above the yield on German bonds. That is a decline of 10 basis points over the past week and nearly 40 basis points below the level seen during the upset in the currency market. How fast it continues to contract is a matter of conjecture. Two mainstream politicians, Charles Pasqua and Philippe Séguin, who divided the rightist Gaullist party by urging France to reject the Treaty on European Union, are now seeking a devaluation of the franc by urging a revaluation of the mark, as the fastest way to spur growth and reduce unemployment in France. "This is not an unhealthy development," said Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez. "Discussion about the policy aiming for a strong franc had to come into the open, and better that there be a public debate which allows defenders to fight for their views." Noting there is broad support for a strong franc among right, left and center political parties, Mr. Potts sees "no reason to expect any change in policy." "The cost-benefit analysis still says this is a rational decision." In addition, he noted "no evidence that underlying conditions have improved in either Britain or Italy" after those countries dropped out of Europe's fixed exchange-rate mechanism and allowed their currencies to devalue. "They are still in more trouble than France is," he said. The most likely outcome from a public debate, he added, was "more pressure on Germany to speed up its loosening of monetary policy, which will permit a faster reduction in French rates." Aside from potential worries about the franc, the differential between French and German bond yields is likely to turn sticky from now until the end of the year. The German government is reported to be planning no 10-year bonds until next year. The move is apparently aimed at driving long-term investors to buy the debt of the Treuhandanstalt, the agency charged with privatizing companies in the former East Germany. Although its debt is as good as the government's, which guarantees the debt, Treuhand paper trades at some 45 basis points above the yield on

See FRANC, Page 10

A Warning on Derivatives

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — International banks, financial companies and central banks must pay greater attention to risk management in the derivative-instruments business, where volume has surged in recent years, says a report to be released on Monday. The report, by a working group of the Bank for International Settlements, warns that complex positions in derivative instruments — futures and options — needed careful managing because of the close links between markets, the lack of adequate balance-sheet transparency and the speed with which prices react. "The availability of derivative instruments has enabled participants to take complex positions that rely on a presumption of liquidity in a number of markets," the report says. "That presumption may prove illusory in times of stress." Annual turnover in derivative financial instruments traded on international organized exchanges rose from 146 billion contracts in 1986 to 336 billion in 1991, the report says. Growth in European markets was particularly dramatic, surging from 10 billion to 84 billion. Banks and financial companies were advised to pay greater attention to risk management and to develop contingency plans that would enable them to cope with problems that may arise in other institutions or in other markets, since financial markets "show a tendency to spread more quickly and widely than in the past."

Further efforts are needed, for example, to improve accounting practices to show what are now considered "off-balance sheet" transactions, and clearing procedures between financial institutions, the BIS says. Also, a clear understanding of the workings of derivatives markets by central banks is essential to their role of fostering financial stability. The report adds that most of the business in derivative instruments is with international banks, and in many cases at least 50 percent of their exposure is to other banks. The growth in derivatives business, which was sparked by tougher competition in financial markets following deregulation, more active portfolio management and advances in computer technology, has to a large extent replaced traditional interbank activity. This change has altered the risk scenario faced by banks, says the report, which was based on interviews with commercial and investment banks and with nonbank financial companies. Assessing counterparty risk has become considerably more difficult, with the participation of nonbank companies that are subject to few disclosure requirements in derivatives markets and with the growth of off-balance-sheet business generally. The report says that although many banks have improved risk-management capabilities, "significant gaps remain between the desired capabilities of risk-management systems and the systems actually in place." (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Grim Outlook for Airlines

LATA Predicts \$2.5 Billion Worldwide Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — World airlines, already hard-hit by recession, are expected to post a massive \$2.5 billion loss this year, bringing their losses in three years to more than \$9 billion, the International Air Transport Association will report Monday. The director-general of the association, Günther Eser, says to deliver the grim news to the heads of 213 airlines at LATA's annual general meeting in Montreal. He said he would warn the airlines not to expect any significant turnaround until 1994, well after the world economy starts to recover. "It would be foolish to guess the result for 1993, but nobody should bet on the LATA airlines as a group making a profit on their international services," Mr. Eser said at a briefing for reporters in Geneva, before departing for Montreal. "We are not expecting a solid turnaround until 1994," he added. Already hit by recession, many airlines suffered significant losses because of the 1991 Gulf War. Combined losses in 1991 were \$4 billion, after a \$2.7 billion loss in 1990. "More than \$9 billion in three years — that's more than all the profits the airlines made in the 1980s," Mr. Eser noted. When the global economy edged toward recession at the turn of the decade, very few major carriers were willing to cut back on costs. Instead, they tried to hang on to market share and were forced to cut prices.

Since then, traffic and yields have remained too low, capacity and unit costs too high. "That is why 900 aircraft are quite literally parked in the desert of Arizona," Mr. Eser said. But he added that although the last two years had been disastrous for many individual airlines, they had not been "a totally negative experience for our industry." "The economic difficulties in 1990-92 have forced the airlines to try to put their houses in order, particularly in controlling costs and becoming more productive," he said. According to association figures, member airlines cut staff by 3.4 percent last year, to around 1,450,000. Productivity per employee increased by 1.7 percent and was still increasing. Job losses are expected to be much higher this year. Mr. Eser said airlines would have to continue the drive for efficiency. Operating margins in 1991 were minus 0.6 percent, and even in 1988 — the best of recent years — the profit margin was only 2.6 percent, or revenue and less than 5 percent on assets employed. Mr. Eser said he expected many airlines to overcome current problems, and be disagreed with forecasts that only four or five European airlines would survive. But he said he foresaw an increase in cooperation arrangements and alliances among airlines, like those Swissair concludes with Austrian Airlines and Scandinavian Airlines System. (Reuters, AP)

Streamlining the Bundesbank

How New Regional Seats Could Sway Policy

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Two years after Germany's geographical, monetary and political unification, a wave of unity is about to sweep through the institution that led the original transformation, the Deutsche Bundesbank. The change, which will lower the number of Bundesbank regional central banks will give Eastern German representatives for the first time, could give a more international bent to the central bank, some analysts say. Effective Monday, the German central bank, which masterminded the introduction of the Deutsche mark in the East even before the region was annexed officially, for the first time guarantees the five Eastern German states representation on its governing board while eliminating some Western German state central banks. The change also indirectly increases the influence of the monetarist ancient régime, the Frankfurt directorate, which retains its seven board seats. After the shuffling is over, united Germany will have 9 regional central banks, compared with 11 in the former West Germany alone. Analysts said the change would streamline the Bundesbank board, making it less unwieldy, but would also complicate the fine art of Bundesbank-watching by introducing new variables.

Seven existing Western German state central banks are to merge into four suprajurisdictional central banks; three of those suprajurisdictional will also represent three Eastern German states. The two remaining Eastern German states, Saxony and Thuringia, will form one regional central bank. The central banks for Western Germany's four most populous states will be left intact. The immediate difficulty in gauging the effect of the changes on German monetary policy is that most of the new regional bank governors, who will hold a narrow, 9-to-7 majority in the board, have yet to be named. "One would tend to think that the regional bank barons are more in tune with local needs and therefore less sensitive to those of the international community," said Richard Reid, a seasoned Bundesbank observer at UPS/Phillips & Drew. "This suggests that anything that diminishes their representation will leave a more international view on the board." Several of the regional barons, who are political appointees, have a reputation for grandstanding in the Bundesbank governing board's fortnightly meetings. While the Western German state central bankers were often thought to be the Bundesbank board's most hawkish members on inflation, the familiar Bundes-

See SHUFFLE, Page 10

Lufthansa Withdraws Bid for Continental

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Lufthansa German Airlines has withdrawn its offer to buy Continental Airlines of the United States. Lufthansa said in a statement Saturday that there were still "a series of matters" that could not be settled before the Monday deadline for formal buyout offers. The airline, 53 percent owned by the German government, gave no further details, but said it would strengthen its efforts to seek a partner to build its share of the important North Atlantic market. Lufthansa and Davis Cos., run by the American billionaire Marvin Davis, offered \$400 million in September for Continental, the fourth group to enter the bidding war for the carrier. The remaining bids for Continental are a \$425 million offer from Air Canada and Air Partners; a \$400 million offer from Maxair Holdings, an investor group led by Maxam Inc.'s chairman, Charles Hurwitz, and Aeromexico, and a \$385 million bid from Houston Air, owned by Alfredo Brenes. (Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

Paris Bars Any Deal In Chicago Over Trade

PARIS — The French agriculture minister said Sunday that there could be no satisfactory agreement out of trade talks in Chicago between the United States and the European Community. "I want a comprehensive and balanced GATT agreement," said the minister, Jean-Pierre Soisson, adding that he would never sign "an accord agreed to at the expense of European agriculture." The U.S. secretary of agriculture, Edward R. Madigan, and the EC agriculture commissioner, Ray MacSharry, were resuming talks on Sunday in Chicago in a bid to settle a dispute over EC farm subsidies. Mr. Soisson said an agreement was "not possible in Chicago," but that some gaps could be bridged. Earlier Sunday, Finance Minister Michel Sapin said he was confident Mr. MacSharry would defend France's interests. "That is his job," Mr. Sapin said in an interview on French television. "His job is to defend the mandate given to him by the 12 countries. The mandate given by the 12 countries is a mandate that respects the interests of France." But Mr. Soisson said in an interview on Radio Monte Carlo: "I do not want an agreement on the eve of a presidential election for reasons that have nothing to do with the development of trade between Europe and the United States." Referring to the U.S. election on Tuesday, he said that U.S. proposals made "in the last hours of the campaign were aimed at satisfying American farmers." "I hope that MacSharry will not walk into the trap," he added. The dispute over farm subsidies is blocking a world trade agreement under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. EC officials said earlier there was a 50-50 chance of an accord in the talks in Chicago. The United States is demanding that the Community cut its exports of subsidized farm products by 24 percent. Officials said Mr. MacSharry was now offering 21 percent. Technical talks broke down last week, and Washington, accusing the Community of going back on earlier concessions, threatened to impose duties on \$1 billion worth of imports from the EC. (AFP, Reuters)

THE TRIB INDEX. International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending October 30, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100. Includes line graphs for World Index, Asia/Pacific, Europe, and North America. Also includes a table for Industrial Sectors/Weekend close.

Taipei Notebook

A Foreign Land Where Clinton Has the Edge

Bill Clinton may be vulnerable to the charge that he has limited foreign policy experience, but there is at least one place where he has an edge on President George Bush: Taiwan. Of the handful of official trips the Arkansas governor has made outside the United States to promote his state, as many as half have brought him here. On the other hand, Mr. Bush, who prides himself on his understanding of China based on his term as U.S. chief of mission in Beijing in the mid-1970s, has never visited Taiwan in an official capacity. Officials of the island's Kuomintang government, which has a long history of cultivating ties in Washington, don't believe U.S. policy toward them would change much during a Clinton presidency. Perhaps that is why they are so hawks in their support for Mr. Bush, despite the fact that he recently reversed a longstanding policy and granted Taiwan permission to buy 150 F-16 warplanes for more than \$5 billion. "Many people feel that the sale of the F-16s was not really the result of Mr. Bush's concern for Taiwan," said one official. In July, General Dynamics, the maker of the plane, had threatened to lay off 6,000 workers in Texas (which has 32 electoral votes) unless the sale was approved. One thing American business executives in Taiwan hope Mr. Clinton would do, if elected president, is end a 13-year-old ban on visits by cabinet-rank administration officials. Ever since the United States

broke relations with Taiwan and recognized the mainland in 1979, no American official above the rank of assistant secretary has visited the island for fear of upsetting Beijing. Most other major countries followed suit until a few years ago, when interest in Taiwan's plan to spend \$303 billion to develop its infrastructure sparked a host of "unofficial" missions. The Taiwan government, which is recognized by only 29 countries, mostly in Africa and Central America, treats these visits as state occasions. American executives believe their competitors have an advantage when it comes time for the government to award contracts. Last year, the American Chamber of Commerce in Taiwan wrote Mr. Bush a letter asking him to lift the ban. "We got a very nice letter in response, but it didn't say much," said James O'Hearn, the chamber's president. Mr. O'Hearn said delays had left many contracts, including one for the country's fourth nuclear power plant, up for grabs, so the chamber will send another letter to the White House after the election. Uncle Sam Under Attack. In Uncle Sam promoting cigarette smoking in Taiwan. That is the charge being leveled by local anti-smoking advocates and some government officials, because Washington has taken issue with the

country's proposed new anti-tobacco legislation. Among other things, the law would strictly limit tobacco advertising, a prohibition U.S. officials say violates a landmark market-opening agreement reached in 1986. Before then, the Taiwan tobacco market was virtually closed to foreign brands. U.S. officials say the agreement specifically allowed for advertising and promotion so that American cigarette brands could woo customers away from local favorites, such as "Long-Life" and "Prosperity," which had the market to themselves for 40 years. "Our position is that we want the agreement to be implemented or we want some compensation," said a spokesman for the American Institute in Taiwan, Washington's de facto embassy. But Taiwan officials argue that attitudes toward smoking have changed dramatically in recent years and that the government has a right to protect its citizens. "This is a health issue. It has nothing to do with trade," said Deng Chen-chung, deputy director of the Europe and North America desk of the Bureau of Foreign Trade. The two sides will attempt to resolve the issue at a meeting in December. Do It Now or Disappear? If volume of newspaper ink is an accurate indicator, people in Taiwan are eager-

ly awaiting the island's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The organization gave Taiwan observer status in September and government officials hope to join within a year as the "Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu." China has been an observer for five years and it is widely understood that the two will join within minutes of each other. For Taiwan, however, membership would be the first time it has joined a multilateral institution since it was removed from the United Nations in 1971. Officials are eager to see the island given a voice in a major international forum, but some locals have begun to complain about the effect free trade would have on highly protected areas of the Taiwan economy like agriculture, electronics and automobiles. A particular threat would be posed by Japan, which observers say will have a \$12 billion trade surplus with Taiwan this year, despite the fact that it is banned from exporting automobiles and other consumer items to the island. Analysts agree that removing barriers will make for a difficult transition, but they say Taiwan has little choice. "Either you do it now or you disappear," said one economist at a government-funded think tank. Laurence Zuckerman

PC Viruses: Alert Downgraded

By John Markoff

NEW YORK — A computer virus called Michelangelo caused a sensation when warnings erupted that on March 6 this year it would destroy computer files around the globe. Some alarmists suggested that the virus had spread to computers, prophecies in desktop computers, and would affect hundreds of thousands, even millions, of systems. When the day arrived, Michelangelo yielded a far shorter brush. Reports of damage were merely in the hundreds. Still, the incident fueled a debate among those exploring the new field of computer-virus epidemiology. The central issue: How much of a menace are such viruses, and what kinds of defensive measures are required by businesses and organizations? A team of computer researchers at International Business Machines Corp. may have an answer. It has proposed a theoretical model describing computer virus growth that could help explain why Michelangelo proved to be such an anticlimax. The program, which was probably written in Europe and then spread secretly in a number of

countries, sent hundreds of thousands of PC users racing to get anti-virus software to inoculate their machines. While researchers have made extensive use of biological analogies, most investigators acknowledge that the behavior of digital organisms is markedly simpler than that of their biological counterparts. The researchers, members of IBM's High Integrity Computer Laboratory in Hawthorne, New York, are part of an IBM effort to offer a commercial anti-virus program for users of IBM-compatible PCs. Viruses are small programs designed to spread secretly from one computer to another by attaching themselves to files that are then carried between machines on floppy disks by unsuspecting users. Some viruses are merely designed to exist, but others may be written to destroy files or make a computer crash. The secret programs, often the work of bored students, have caused rising concern in the computer world because today's desktop systems have no built-in protection against invaders. Until IBM's research was published this summer, the consensus was that viruses, once let loose,

multiply exponentially if untopped. That has been stated most clearly by Peter Tippett, president of Cerus Symantec, a Cleveland-based maker of anti-virus software for IBM-compatible computers. In his March 1991 paper "The Kinetics of Computer Virus Replication," Mr. Tippett asserts that the spread of computer viruses is like that of bacteria in a petri dish — that without outside intervention their growth will tend to be exponential. He projected that of the world's 120 million personal computers, 8 million would be infected by March 1992. But now the IBM researchers have re-examined survey data from Mr. Tippett and an independent study on viruses performed by Dataquest, as well as their own data, collected from the study of Fortune 500 companies. They argue instead that because in the real world people with desktop computers are not evenly distributed and because they are linked in small, relatively insular groups, viruses tend to spread more slowly than predicted by Mr. Tippett's research. The IBM researchers argue that

See VIRUS, Page 10

VACHERON CONSTANTIN. GENEVA SINCE 1755. THE WORLD'S OLDEST WATCH MANUFACTURER. GENEVA SINCE 1755. Includes an image of a watch.



# Macy's Plans a Revival Around a New Merchandising System

By Stephanie Strom  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When R. H. Macy & Co. presents its five-year business plan to its creditors on Thursday, much of it will be devoted to an unusual new system of allocating merchandise. Based as that might seem, the company thinks it will be the cornerstone of its effort to leave bankruptcy behind and emerge as a profitable retailer.

The system, begun successfully in Macy's men's division a year ago and since rolled out to the rest of the company, introduces a new traffic cop, known as a planner, between the merchandise buyer and the store itself.

Tracking sales data compiled each time a clerk rings up a sale in a Macy's store, the planner spots selling patterns store by store and advises the buyer on what to buy and what not to buy for each of the 112 stores. The planner also advises each store on what and how much to stock.

In the past, Macy's allocation of merchandise was much more hit and miss — the company had little or no idea what was selling in stores and what was not until weeks later and so could not respond smartly.

Just how well the new system works became clear to Macy's in examples like this: The company recently had an East Coast sale on men's shirts that was identical to one a year earlier.

Yet Macy's sold 30 percent more shirts this year. The reason: A planner studied the computer numbers on last year's sale and found that many stores had sold out of the shirts quickly. He told the buyer, who then ordered more shirts to meet the demand.

Another example is sales of Hanes hosiery. Thanks to a planner responding to sales data generated by the computer, Macy's has increased its business 15 percent on 25 percent less inventory. And because of a direct new computer link between Macy's and Hanes, orders that used to take up to seven weeks to complete are now filled in nine days.

The new system is crucial for Macy's because as margins shrink under growing competition, the emphasis in retailing is increasingly on turnover. And shoppers will more likely find what they want, in the size and color. But the item will be less likely to be marked down, because Macy's can anticipate demand better.

"This is a jocular issue, a major change from the way we conducted our business," said Mark S. Handler, co-chairman of Macy's. "How you assort and distribute a product is as important as what you buy."

That is a phenomenal change of heart for a merchant who cut his teeth in Macy's training program, which taught young executives the more-is-always-better-than-less theory of inventory management. Such a system guaranteed that the stores always had a lot of merchandise, but also guaranteed that they carried not only best-sellers but also many goods they could not give away.

Now, with the zeal of the newly converted, Mr. Handler and younger managers like Lawrence Anderson are preaching that less is sometimes more. "We're buying less but more appropriately and therefore selling more," said Mr. Anderson, group vice president of men's planning and distribution. "It's a significant change in our culture."

Stocking the colors and sizes its customers want increases Macy's chances of selling more and making those sales more profitable. A study of Macy's customers after the company filed for bankruptcy indicated that they were frequently disappointed because the Macy's store in their neighborhood was out of stock in what they wanted.

Kurt Salmon Associates, the consulting and research firm that conducted the

**'This is a jocular issue, a major change from the way we conducted our business.'**

Mark S. Handler, co-chairman.

study, estimated that Macy's could increase its sales by 17 percent simply by carrying the right stock.

Consultants and analysts wonder whether Macy's can really institute such a change. The company did not disclose details of how its new system works until it briefed The New York Times 10 days ago, and therefore few people have enough information to assess it.

But getting employees to accept new computers and a new way of doing business will take years, they say, and Macy's does not have years to reverse losses like the \$1.25 billion loss it reported on Friday for its financial year that ended Aug. 1.

"It's going to take time because Macy's is an institution, but I think there is at least

the direction that they didn't have before," said Walter F. Loeb, president of Loeb Associates Inc., a retail consulting firm.

With the installation of computerized inventory management and accounting systems and the new buying system, Macy's has estimated that its cash flow will exceed \$800 million by 1998. Without any of the changes, cash flow — or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization — would be \$210 million.

Mr. Anderson and his colleagues say the rapid improvement to turnover they have seen will make believers out of the worst skeptics. "We're seeing success, and it has happened a lot sooner than we expected," Mr. Anderson said.

In its Southern stores, where Macy's first began the process, the company has increased revenues and profits, said Myron E. Ullman 3d, Macy's co-chairman. The system now operates across the United States, which is broken into East and West divisions. "While it's premature to say we've seen overwhelming improvement across both divisions, we have seen marked improvement in the areas we've had longest," he said.

Mr. Ullman said the five-year business plan at Macy's was based on the assumption that the company would experience no real growth during that period, which means incredible pressure to reduce expenses and raise productivity. "The old system worked great when we were growing 8 percent a year," he said.

When the company stopped growing, however, its bloated management and excessive inventory became apparent. In the quarter following its bankruptcy filing on

Jan. 27, Macy's wrote off more than \$300 million in worthless inventory.

Macy's new system does add a layer of managers — a few more than 100 planners, all former buyers. On the other hand, Macy's has cut the number of buyers to 180 from 425. The remaining positions were eliminated, reducing costs.

Because compensation for each buyer, planner and store manager now depends to some extent on the performance of the store as a whole, it is intended to increase cooperation among the three.

Under the old system, stores called the buyers directly to ask for merchandise. The buyer for junior apparel, for example, could get calls from more than 50 stores in his division, on top of his duties planning advertising and promotions, calling on suppliers, ordering, allocating merchandise to the stores and worrying about whether he was making his gross margin targets. Buyers were infamous for not returning calls until days after they were made, squandering the opportunity to sell more merchandise.

"When I was a buyer, I dreaded talking to the stores because when they called me, it was usually to complain," said Max Wenzel, the planner for men's dress shirts in Macy's eastern division.

But now the stores rely on the planner to tell the buyer what they need. For example, thanks to a computer system that tells planner, buyer and store manager precisely what is selling where, Patie McCuskey, the planner responsible for certain men's apparel, knows that orange Polo shirts don't sell in Smith Haven, New York.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Rome Sees Potential for ERM Return

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian government's moves to rein in its budget deficit have helped set the scene for a return of the lira to the European currency grid, according to the governor of the Bank of Italy, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

"The conditions for a return of the lira to the exchange-rate mechanism are beginning to emerge, a return that is all the more pressing now that parliament has ratified the Maastricht treaty," he said in a weekend speech.

Prime Minister Giuliano Amato has said the rapid approval by parliament of a 1993 austerity budget that would reduce the public-sector borrowing requirement by 93 trillion lire (\$70 billion) is the key to a return to the European currency grid. A vital package of cost-cutting measures, part of the austerity budget, received final approval in parliament last week.

### Sale of H.K. Trade Center Canceled

HONG KONG (Bloomberg) — An agreement to sell Hong Kong's World Trade Center building for 2.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$323.4 million) has been aborted, the building's owner, World Trade Center Group, said in a statement Sunday.

The decision to terminate the "offer letter" for the office, shopping and entertainment complex followed the failure of the prospective buyer, Resourceful River Ltd., to pay a deposit of 50 million dollars, the statement said.

"Notwithstanding that Resourceful has delivered three different checks in that amount to WTCG's solicitors, it has not been possible to have any of the checks paid and those presented have been dishonored," it said.

### Saudi Oil Output Rumors 'Baseless'

LONDON (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia has no plan for a sharp increase in its oil output to 8.8 million barrels per day in November, according to a Gulf source.

Speculation in the oil market on Friday about such an increase was "completely baseless," the source said Saturday. The reports were said by traders to have contributed to weakness to petroleum futures. Saudi output now is 8.4 million barrels per day.

### EC to Take Up Animal-Testing Ban

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — EC ministers are to decide on Tuesday whether the European Community should bar cosmetics makers from testing their goods on animals. The majority of ministers are expected to reject proposals by the EC Commission to introduce a ban in 1993, EC officials say.

The Commission says a deadline will stimulate the search for alternative methods of testing and that its proposal would allow postponement of the ban if it was determined that animal trials were difficult to replace. But Germany and Denmark are the only two EC members seeking a date for a ban. Others say it could damage cosmetics companies' ability to compete.

### India Acts on Foreign-Exchange Law

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao's cabinet has approved an overhaul of India's foreign-exchange regulations as part of the current drive to liberalize the economy, a government spokesman said.

The proposed amendments to the 1973 Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were expected to be presented to Parliament next month. Some of the amendments seek to codify and put into law executive orders of recent months. Those orders included the recent permission to foreign companies doing business in India to repatriate profits.

### French in Abu Dhabi Trade Talks

ABU DHABI (UPI) — The United Arab Emirates and France opened talks on Sunday over ways to promote economic cooperation, investment and trade exchange between the two countries.

The French minister of foreign trade, Bruno Durieux, who arrived Sunday to the United Arab Emirates, held talks with the Emirates' minister of economy and commerce, Saoud Ghobash, ahead of the largest French trade show in the Gulf, Prestige et Technologie, which is to be held in Dubai on Monday, an official said.

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency France-Press

### Amsterdam

Disappointing third-quarter results announced by Dutch companies sent share prices lower on the Amsterdam stock exchange last week.

The CBS all-share index shed 2.6 points, or 1.5 percent, during the week to close at 191.8 on Friday. Volume contracted sharply.

The Kampen & Co. brokerage company said further weak corporate results would keep the market under downward pressure in the short term.

### Frankfurt

Share prices weakened on the Frankfurt market, hit by somber forecasts for the German economy next year.

The DAX index lost 34.5 points, or 2.3 percent on the week to close at 1,492.32 on Friday. The Commerzbank indicator fell 21.7 points, or 1.3 percent, to close at 1,670.2. Volume was slightly lower.

Analysts at Bayerische Vereinsbank said they did not think the DAX would test this year's low of 1,413 points, even though there was little hope of a German interest-rate cut in the near future.

Some auto stocks were hurt by pessimistic expectations for next year, when car output is expected to be down by around 7 percent. BMW was unchanged at 485 DM, but Porsche shed 21 to 449 and Daimler lost 29 to 532.

### Hong Kong

The Hong Kong market lost ground, hit by a dispute between Britain and China over the future of democratic reform in the British colony. The Hang Seng Index was down 71.85 points, or 1.14 percent, over the week, to close Friday at 6,190.69.

The market started the week with a plunge of 200 points Monday, following an attack by China on Governor Chris Patten's proposals to carry out democratic reforms ahead of Legislative Council elections in 1995, two years ahead of the colony's transfer to Chinese sovereignty.

However, the market recovered 155.54 points Tuesday as European and U.S. buyers returned. Dealers said they expected the support level to remain around 5,900 points as the market rallied toward a year-end level near 6,700.

### London

The market was torn between prospects for lower interest rates, supporting stocks, and the deterioration of the political situation centering on European issues.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index shed 11.4 points, or 0.4 percent, during the week to close at 2,658.3 on Friday.

Hopes for another rate cut boosted stocks early in the week, but were thwarted when the Bundesbank left key interest rates unchanged on Thursday.

The market drew some optimism from the speech by City bankers Thursday by Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer, who stressed growth and pointed to future loosening of monetary policy, while insisting on the need to keep inflation within a range of 1 percent to 4 percent a year.

The market is now awaiting the Nov. 12 presentation of budget spending, which should contain some help for industry and perhaps bring an announcement of another reduction in British interest rates.

### Milan

The Milan exchange finished sharply higher as the Italian currency stabilized against the Deutsche mark and the discount rate was cut by one percentage point.

The MIB index gained 49 points, or 5.96 percent during the week, to close at 871 on Friday. Turnover increased markedly.

Among blue-chips, STET gained 13.61 percent, Ferfin was up 11.50 percent and Sip was 10.01 percent higher. Credito Italiano rose 13.07 percent.

### Paris

Share prices performed poorly on the Bourse, the CAC-40 index fell back to the level at which it started the year. On the week, the blue-chip index was off 1.4 percent, to close at 1,742.40 on Friday.

Analysts said investors were disappointed in the Bundesbank's decision to leave interest rates unchanged. The market was subdued and foreign investors stayed away ahead of the Nov. 3 U.S. presidential election. The announcement of a partial

privatization of Rhône-Poulenc failed to generate much enthusiasm.

### Singapore

The Singapore stock exchange finished higher, with volume reaching a five-month record on Friday and prices, particularly of blue-chips, making strong gains.

The Straits Times industrial index gained 20.53 points in four trading days, to 1,387.00, while the SES All-Singapore index added 4.33 points to 364.44. The market was closed Monday for a public holiday. In spite of this, volume was up 23 percent.

Brokers said Friday's record turnover, at 133.4 million shares, was in reaction to an anticipated favorable Malaysian budget. Singapore stocks, sidelined in favor of Malaysian issues for the last two months, also found support.

### Tokyo

Share prices lost ground in thin trading on the Tokyo exchange amid unclear prospects for economic recovery and investor concern about the political situation in Japan.

The Nikkei average of 225 selected first-section issues lost 350.25 points, or 2 percent on the week, to close at 16,767.40 on Friday. The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index was off 17.78 points at 1,278.91. Volume was down.

Brokers said market participants were closely watching the course of German interest rates, which might influence Japanese rates.

Investors were concerned about the future of the Japanese economy after the Bank of Japan governor, Yasushi Mieno, said it had continued to slow down and remained in an "adjustment stage."

Half-year earnings reports by Japanese companies were generally disappointing.

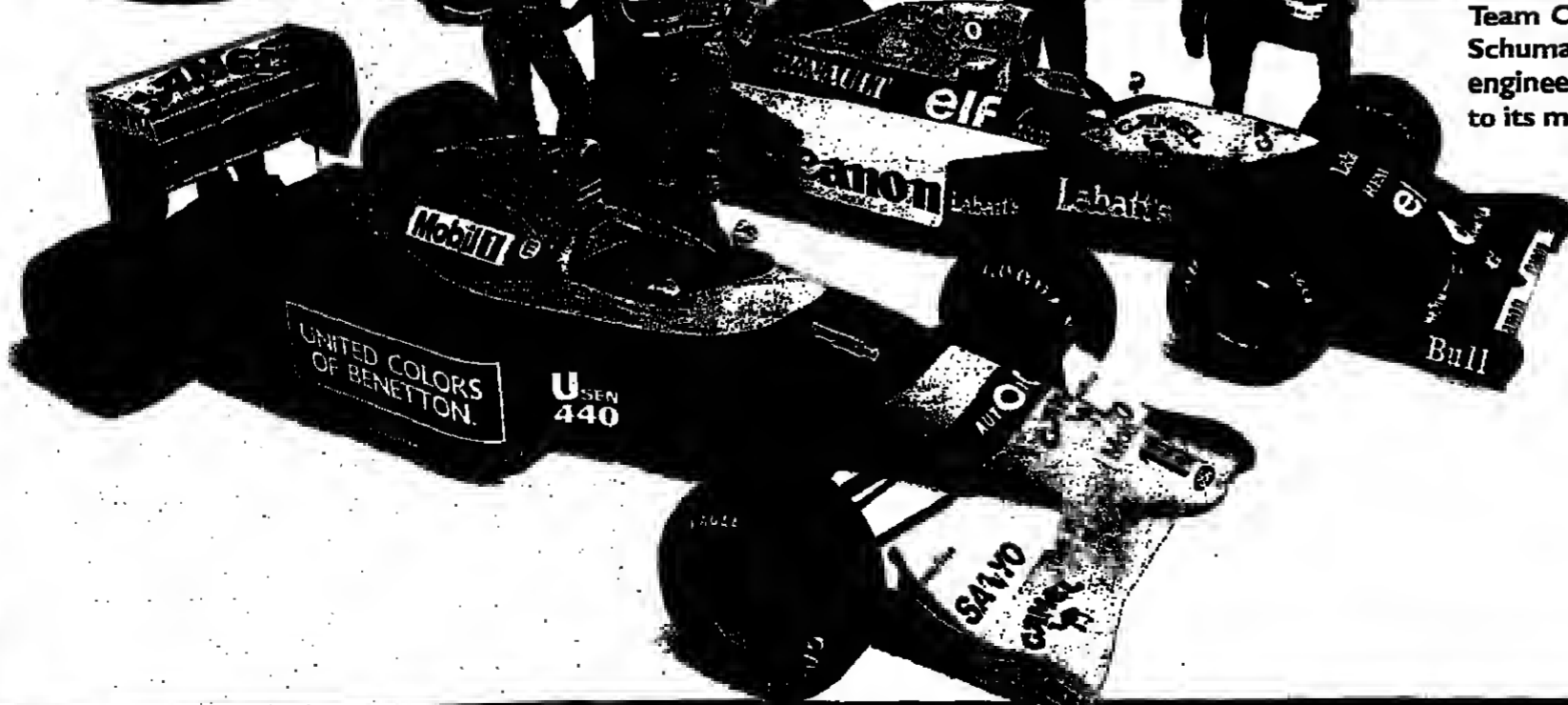
### Zurich

Prices fell slightly to lackluster trading on the Zurich market. The Swiss Performance Index lost 3.13 points during the week to close at 1,152.76.

Banks finished lower. Credit Suisse fell 40 francs to 1,990 and Banque Populaire Suisse was down 15 at 770. Among industrials, BBC lost 250 to 3,470 and Fischer was down 75 at 705.

# THE FASTEST ANIMALS

# ON EARTH



Team Camel congratulates Nigel Mansell, Riccardo Patrese, Michael Schumacher, Martin Brundle, as well as the team managers, designers, engineers, pit crews and everyone else who helped steer Team Camel to its most successful FIA Formula 1 World Championship season ever!



CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL WHO HELPED MAKE 1992 THE YEAR OF THE CAMELS

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 30.


Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance for the week ending Oct 30.

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## DOMESTIC APPLIANCES



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Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their performance for the week ending Oct 30.

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(Continued on next page)





MONDAY SPORTS FOOTBALL

South African Wins N.Y. City Marathon, Women's Mark Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Willie Mtolo of South Africa, running in his first international race since his country was allowed back into the Olympic movement, won the New York City Marathon on Sunday.

Mtolo, 28, finished in an unofficial time of 2 hours, 9 minutes, 28 seconds. He had never raced outside South Africa until winning a marathon in the Netherlands on June 21.

Olympian Lisa Ondieki of Australia won the women's race in 2 hours, 24 minutes, 40 seconds, taking 50 seconds off the course record after leading throughout.

She had finished second in the race twice before and was third last year. The previous mark of 2:25:29 was set by Allison Roe of New Zealand in 1981.

Andrés Espinosa of Mexico was second in the men's race in 2:10:53, one second ahead of Kim Wan Ki of South Korea.

It was Espinosa's second straight runner-up finish. Last year, he was beaten by Salvador Garcia of Mexico, who did not enter this year's race.

Oiga Markova of Russia was second in the women's race and Yoshiko Yamamoto of Japan was third.

For his victory, Mtolo, who grew up as a member of a Zulu tribe in a poor village, received \$20,000 plus a new Mercedes-Benz. For his winning time, he collected another \$30,000 in bonus money. His biggest purse until now was the \$2,500 he won in the Netherlands.

The most dramatic part of the 26.2 mile race came when, with three miles left, Mtolo surged ahead of Espinosa and took the lead among the 26,000 runners. He soon left the Mexican runner far behind.

Mtolo was the men's favorite. He was the fastest man in the field, having run a marathon six years ago in 2:8:15, the world's 18th best time.

"I just can't believe it," he said. But he added that he might have broken into the lead too early, reducing his chances to run a faster race.

Before the event, Mtolo said he hoped to finish among the top five.

His victory was a triumph for South Africa, which was banned from international sports for more than two decades because of its policies of racial discrimination.

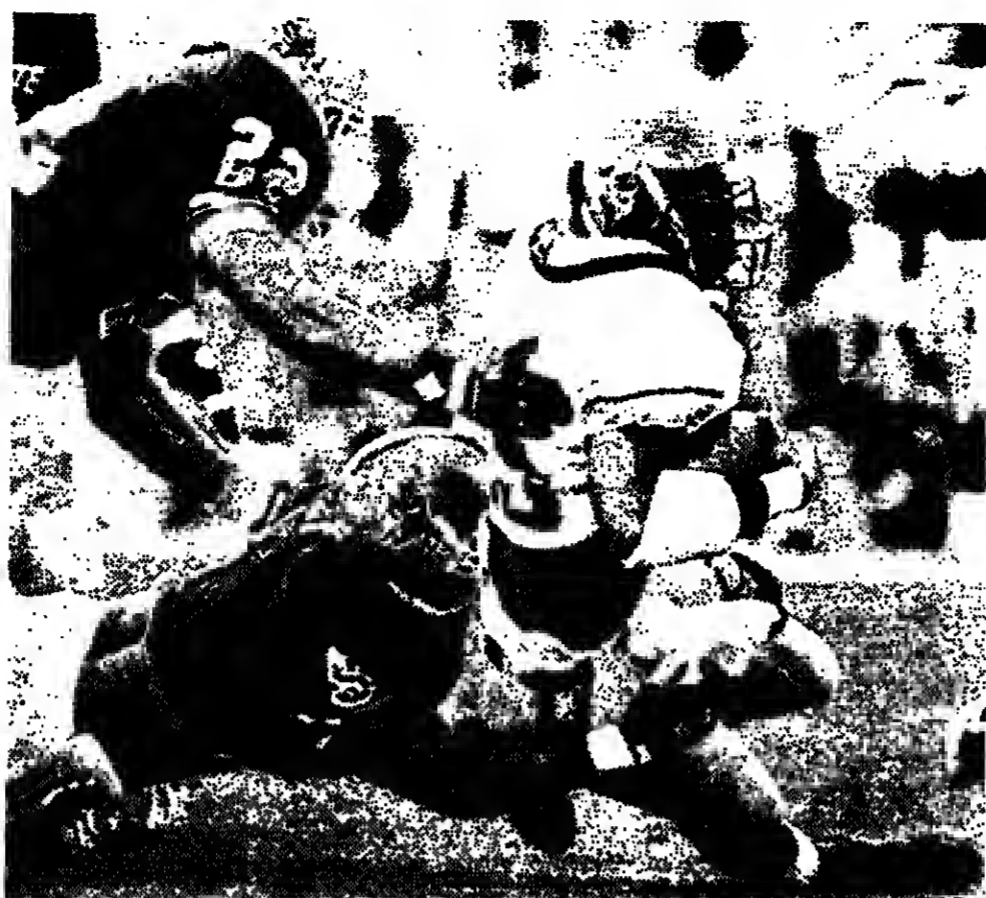
After a lead pack of a dozen runners crossed the halfway point, a group of six led by Espinosa and Lameck Aguta of Kenya broke to the front at 14 miles.

Espinosa and Aguta shot ahead at 16 miles and continued to duel shoulder to shoulder for the next three miles. Espinosa broke away at the 19-mile mark as Aguta broke up at mile 22 and took the lead in the next mile.

Ondieki sprinted to the front in the first mile, opening up a nearly 30-second, 100-yard lead over Markova.

Markova, this year's Boston Marathon winner and favorite for New York, gave chase the entire way but never seriously challenged.

(Reuters, AP)



Arizona State defenders put a big drag on a good kick return by Southern Cal's Estrus Crayton.

Steelers Hit 2 Late TDs And Sink Oilers, 21-20

The Associated Press Neil O'Donnell bounced back from a touchdown-producing fumble to hit Adrian Cooper and Eric Green for fourth-quarter scoring passes as the Pittsburgh Steelers rallied to beat the Houston Oilers, 21-20, Sunday and take over first place in the AFC Central Division.

Al Del Greco, who had kicked two field goals earlier, missed a potential game-winning 39-yard field goal with six seconds left after the Oilers had driven from their 14 to Pittsburgh's 22 in the final four minutes of play.

The Steelers, now 6-2 and off to their best start since opening 9-2 in 1983, surged from a 20-7 deficit and two Houston touchdowns in just over a minute of the third quarter to beat the Oilers (5-3) in Pittsburgh for the third straight season.

The Steelers now lead the division for the first time since Houston reserve quarterback Cody Carlson threw three touchdown passes to beat them, 54-14, and knock Pittsburgh out of the playoffs in the first game of the 1990 season. Carlson almost pulled off another

off-the-bench miracle, replacing the injured Warren Moon early in the second half to finish off a 76-yard drive by throwing an 11-yard touchdown pass to Webster Slaughter for a 13-7 Houston lead.

The Oilers scored again just 1:03 later as defensive tackle Ray Childress scooped up O'Donnell's fumble and ran it in from the 8 for the first touchdown of his NFL career and a 13-point Oilers' lead with 8:58 remaining in the quarter.

The Oilers' defense may have helped put them in the lead, but it could not keep them there.

NFL ROUNDUP

Keved by NFL rushing leader Barry Foster's sixth 100-yard game in eight games this season, the Steelers drove 75 yards to score on O'Donnell's 2-yard pass to Cooper and slice the margin to 20-14 early in the fourth quarter.

O'Donnell was 6-for-6 during the drive, including completions of 20 yards each to Merrill Hoge and Ernie Mills. He then went 4-for-4 during a decisive 69-yard drive that ended with his 5-yard rushing shot to Green with 7:13 to play.

Jets 26, Dolphins 14: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, the Jets took a 23-0 halftime lead and short-circuited a Miami comeback in the second half. The Dolphins fell for the second straight week after starting 6-0.

Ken O'Brien, substituting for the injured Browning Nagle, had touchdown passes of 37 yards to Johnny Mitchell, 20 yards to Rob Moore and 4 yards to Al Toon. The Jets (2-6) also had a 47-yard field goal by Cary Blanchard and scored a safety when Dan Marino was sacked in the end zone.

Marino threw touchdown passes of 5 yards to Keith Jackson and 39 yards to Mark Duper in a 69-second span late in the third period and early in the fourth, but the Jets sacked Marino once and pressured him into incomplete passes twice as they stopped Miami's following drive.

Saints 23, Buccaneers 21: In New Orleans, Dalton Hilliard scored two touchdowns for the Saints, who overcame four big mistakes to defeat Tampa Bay.

What should have been a big victory came close to slipping away in the final quarter before the

Saints (6-2) cranked up their defense and Morten Andersen hit the game-winning field goal. The loss, Tampa Bay's fourth in five games, dropped the Bucs to 3-5.

Halfway through the third quarter the Saints led 20-7. A minute and 57 seconds into the fourth quarter, New Orleans trailed 21-20. Four Saints turnovers — three interceptions and a fumble — led to three Tampa Bay touchdowns.

Bills 16, Patriots 7: The Patriots, who lost to Buffalo earlier this season, 41-7, shut out the usually productive Bills offense in the first half in Orchard Park, New York, before succumbing to the favorites and remaining the only winless team in the National Football League.

The Bills (6-2) survived an off day by Jim Kelly, who finished with 23 completions in 33 attempts, 205 yards, two touchdowns and two interceptions. Buffalo's star was linebacker Cornelius Bennett, who had 2½ sacks and eight tackles.

The Patriots (0-8), who have lost close games to the Seattle Seahawks, New York Jets, San Francisco 49ers and Cleveland Browns, took a 7-0 lead on the first half's only score when Vincent Brown returned a Thurman Thomas fumble 25 yards for a touchdown.

Packers 27, Lions 13: In Pontiac, Michigan, the Detroit offense failed to get into motion, while Green Bay's Brett Favre passed for 212 yards and two touchdowns to send the Lions to last place in the NFC Central.

Barry Sanders, with only two 100-yard rushing games all season, was held to 38 yards on 12 carries by the Packers. He caught five passes for 30 yards.

Favre completed 22 of 37 passes, including a 14-yard touchdown toss to Jackie Harris and a 30-yard scoring throw to Sterling Sharpe that broke open the game in the fourth quarter.

Falcons 30, Rams 28: In Atlanta, Billy Joe Tolliver, replacing the injured Chris Miller late in the third quarter, hit Michael Haynes with a 13-yard touchdown pass early in the fourth period to give Atlanta the victory.

Tolliver completed 6-of-9 passes for 86 yards in the 81-yard drive that kept Atlanta from blowing a game it once led 17-0.

No. 2 Huskies Storm Stanford With Eye on No. 1

The Associated Press Washington may have changed a few minds, and that may change the No. 1 ranking.

The second-ranked Huskies played their best game of the year Saturday, defeating No. 15 Stanford, 41-7, in Seattle. The victory was Washington's 22d in a row, and more importantly, it may have been more impressive than No. 1 Miami's 35-23 victory over West Virginia.

Miami leads the Associated Press poll by just one point, so Washington (8-0, 5-0 Pac-10) can move back into the No. 1 ranking if just one or two voters change their ballots this week.

Mark Brunell threw for two touchdowns and ran for another, James Clifford scored on a 42-yard interception return, and Washington got a season-high seven sacks against the Cardinal (6-3, 3-2).

No. 1 Miami 35, West Virginia 23: In Miami, the Hurricanes extended the nation's longest winning streak to 26 games, and Geno Torretta improved his Heisman Trophy hopes by completing 28 of 40 passes for 363 yards and three touchdowns.

No. 3 Michigan 24, Purdue 17: In West Lafayette, Indiana, the Wolverines got a

score when they trailed 17-7 at halftime and led leading rusher Tyrone Wheatley on the second-half kickoff. But Michigan (7-0-1, 5-0) rebounded with 17 third-quarter points to hold off Purdue (3-5, 2-3).

No. 5 Texas A&M 41, SMU 7: In Dallas, Rodney Thomas rushed for three touchdowns and Greg Hill added two as the Aggies (8-0, 4-0 in the Big East Conference) won their 17th straight regular-season game.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

No. 6 Florida State 13, No. 23 Virginia 3: In Charlottesville, Virginia, the Seminoles (7-1, 7-0) clinched the Atlantic Coast Conference title, with Charlie Ward making a 27-yard touchdown pass and a 16-yard TD run.

No. 20 Florida 26, No. 7 Georgia 7: In Jacksonville, Florida, Shane Matthews passed for three touchdowns and 301 yards as the Gators (5-2, 3-2) kept alive hopes of repeating as Southeast Conference champions.

No. 8 Nebraska 52, No. 8 Colorado 7: In Lincoln, Nebraska, the Cornhuskers snapped a seven-game losing streak against Top 10 teams to improve to 6-1 and 3-0 in the Big Eight. Calvin Jones ran for three first-half touchdowns, and freshman quar-

terback Tommie Frazier threw two second-half TD passes.

No. 10 Notre Dame 38, Navy 7: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Notre Dame (6-1-1) scored on five of its first six possessions, converted 10 of 12 third-down plays and piled up 315 yards in offense — all in the first half.

No. 11 Boston College 45, Temple 6: In Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Boston College (7-0-1, 2-0-1 in the Big East) got 184 yards rushing and three touchdowns from Chuckie Dukes.

No. 12 Syracuse 41, Pittsburgh 10: In Syracuse, New York, returns by Qadry Ismail and Shelby Hill set up two early scores and the Syracuse defense held the nation's second-most productive offense in check as the Orangemen (7-1, 4-0 in the Big East) rolled over Pittsburgh (3-6, 1-3).

No. 13 Southern Cal 23, Arizona State 13: In Tempe, Arizona, Curtis Conway scored the first touchdown on a 31-yard reception and the last on a 95-yard kickoff return as Southern Cal (5-1-1, 4-1 Pac-10) won its fourth straight.

BYU 30, No. 14 Penn State 17: In Provo, Utah, the Nittany Lions lost to the third time in four games and fell to 6-3 as BYU (5-4) gained 461 yards in total offense. South Carolina 24, No. 16 Tennessee 23:

In Columbia, South Carolina, the Gamecocks (3-5, 3-4 in the SEC) won their third straight game when Hank Campbell stopped James Stewart on a 2-point conversion with 1:28 left.

No. 17 Arizona 30, New Mexico State 0: In Tuscon, George Malunju threw for a touchdown and ran for another, while Charles Levy added two TD runs as the Wildcats advanced to 3-2-1 and 3-1-1 in the Pac-10.

Oregon 34, No. 19 Washington State 17: In Pullman, Washington, Danny O'Neil hit Sean Burwell for two second-half scores and Oregon's defense limited Washington State quarterback Drew Bledsoe to 165 yards as the Ducks (4-4, 2-3 in the Pac-10) stopped Washington State (6-2, 3-2).

No. 18 Kansas 26, Oklahoma State 18: In Lawrence, Kansas, Dan Eichloff kicked four field goals as the Sooners (7-1, 4-0) hit Oklahoma State (4-4, 2-2) at home for the first time in 24 years.

No. 22 North Carolina 31, Maryland 24: In College Park, Maryland, Natrone Means ran for 249 yards and two touchdowns, and Randall Felton got the tie-breaking score with 4:03 left as North Carolina moved to 7-2, 4-2 in the Atlantic Coast Conference.

SIDELINES

Lyle Wins Playoff in Volvo Masters

SOTOGRADE, Spain (Combined Dispatches) — Sandy Lyle of Scotland defeated his compatriot Colin Montgomerie with a par-4 on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff to win the Volvo Masters on Sunday.

Montgomerie and Lyle both shot 3-over-par 287s after 72 holes to force the playoff in the final PGA European Tour event of the season. Lyle, who led by one stroke after three rounds, shot a 73 Sunday. Montgomerie, who trailed by four strokes after three rounds, fired a 2-under-par 69.

Montgomerie got into trouble on the first playoff hole, No. 10, when his drive landed in the trees on the left side of the fairway. He chipped out, but missed the green on his third shot and needed two more strokes to finish. Lyle hit the green in two and two-putted for par.

The European Tour said Sunday it would boost its total official prize money for its 39 regular events next year by 12.5 percent to £24.75 million (\$38.65 million). It said 16 tournaments would award prize money of \$500,000, up from 10 tournaments this year.

Ivanisovic Takes Stockholm Open

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Goran Ivanisovic edged Guy Forget in a power duel, 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, on Sunday to win the Stockholm Open.

The first Croatian to win the event since Niki Pilic in 1969, Ivanisovic fired 30 aces past Forget en route to his sixth career title. The victory also moved him past Michael Chang and Petr Korda to No. 4 in the ATP world rankings.

Ivanisovic, who closed out the match with two aces, was only broken once in five matches. That break came in the second set, when Forget broke him to love for a 3-2 lead. Forget dropped his serve twice in the fourth set as Ivanisovic took command. The decisive break came in the third game when Ivanisovic hit a straight backhand passer at 15-40.

Belgrade-Sarajevo Soccer Match Set

LONDON (Reuters) — Red Star Belgrade, the former European soccer champion, is to play a charity match this month against a Sarajevo team in an attempt to bridge the divide in war-torn Bosnia.

"It will be a tribute to goodwill and the ability of men to compete without fighting," a spokesman for the organizers said Sunday. The teams will meet at Anfield stadium in Liverpool on Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

"Efforts are being made to ensure that during the match all fighting stops and the efforts of opposing sides are entirely concentrated toward this humanitarian gesture," the spokesman said.

AC Milan Stuffed by Torino at Home

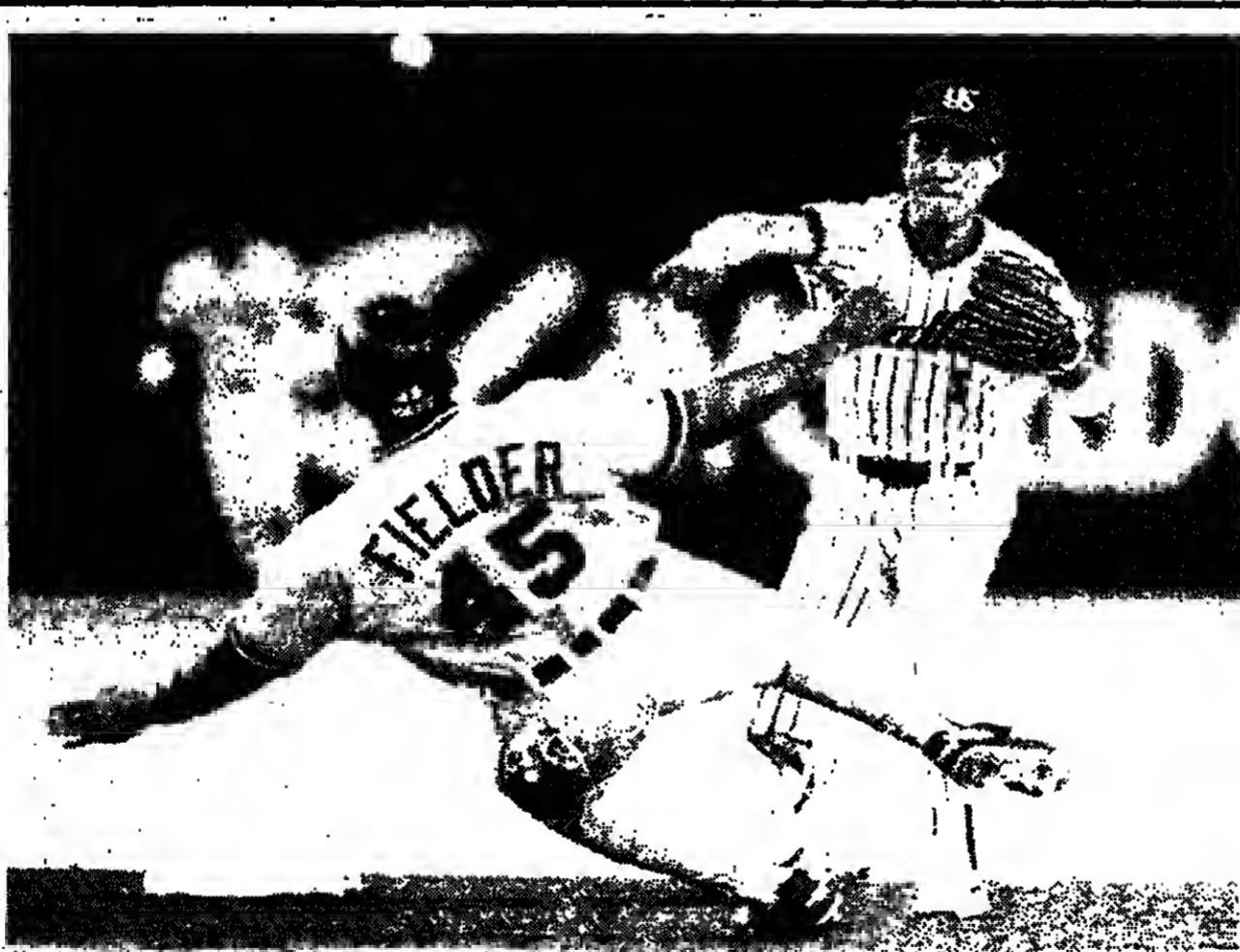
ROME (Reuters) — AC Milan, the Italian soccer champion and league leader, dropped its first point of the season when it was held to a 0-0 home draw by second-placed Torino on Sunday.

Torino had to defend desperately for the last 30 minutes after defender Roberto Mussi was sent off but goalkeeper Luca Marchegiani stopped all Milan could throw at him.

The result keeps Milan two points clear of Torino at the top with a game in hand. The draw leaves intact the two best records in Italian league soccer: Milan stretched its record unbeaten run to 42 games, while Torino has now not lost in 18 league games.

For the Record

Georges Goven will succeed Yannick Noah as France's Davis Cup captain, the French tennis federation said Sunday. Noah, who led France to victory in the event last year, resigned earlier this year after his country's elimination by Switzerland in the quarterfinals.



U.S. All-Stars Give Japan's All-Stars a Workout

The Detroit Tigers' Cecil Fielder was out at second as the Yakult Swallows' Takahiro Ikeyama turned the double play in Tokyo, but the U.S. stars came out on top in the second game of their Japanese tour. On Sunday, David Hollins hit a two-run home run and Shane Mack hit a solo homer as the Americans chalked up a 3-1 triumph, their third in three attempts.

Quotable

Roger Maltbie at the Texas Open golf tournament: "I haven't shot 64 since Moby Dick was a minnow, and now I've done it two times in a row. Boys, it don't get any better than this. The sun is shining, the wind isn't blowing, I'm shooting 64s and there's a man waiting for me at 18 with a cold beer."

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